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# DAILY DIGEST

Prepared in the Press Service, Office of Information, United States Department of Agriculture, for the purpose of presenting all shades of opinion as reflected in the press on matters affecting agriculture, particularly in its economic aspects. Approval or disapproval of views and opinions quoted is expressly disclaimed. The intent is to reflect the news of importance.

Vol. LVIII, No. 21

Section 1

July 25, 1935

**NETHERLANDS**

MONEY An Associated Press report from The Hague says Premier Hendryk Colijn's cabinet, grimly determined to defend the gold standard, yesterday postponed decision as to whether to resign or seek dissolution of the Parliament threatening to overthrow it. Announcement of the government's decision to keep the guilder on gold, followed by an increase in the Bank of The Netherlands' discount rate from 3 to 5 percent, gave financial circles confidence the crisis would be bridged.

**ULTRA-VIOLET  
RAY METER**

Years of experiment in Washington, Puerto Rico and Arizona have resulted in perfection of a machine that accurately gages the amount of sunburn in the sun's rays. Dr. W. W. Coblenz, chief of the radiometry section of the Bureau of Standards, is the inventor of the device, known as a portable precision ultra-violet ray meter. Physicians are especially interested in Dr. Coblenz's meter because it determines the quantity and intensity of ultra-violet rays, the source of sunburn and tan, which are used in the treatment of rickets. (Washington Post.)

**ELECTRIC  
POWER**

The Associated Press adjusted weekly index of electric power production advanced one point for the week ended July 20 to 101, a new high for 1935. The level also was above a year ago when the index stood at 96.6. (A.P.)

**STEEL  
ACTIVITY**

Iron Age reported yesterday another rise of 3 points in the operating rate of the steel industry, making the current average 43 1/2 percent of capacity. With this and previous consecutive gains since Independence Day week, ingot production has recovered all of the ground lost since the middle of May and further gains are promised, the summary declared. (A.P.)

**EASTERN  
INDUSTRY**

The gradually declining relative industrial importance of the northeastern portion of the United States since the war is discussed by the Standards Statistics Company of New York, in a current survey of this trend, which reads in part: "There has been a shift of manufacturing industry toward the Midwest and toward the South and the commercial development of the Pacific Coast has reduced the demand in that area for products of eastern manufacture..." (Press.)

July 25, 1935

The Cost of  
Nationalism

The New Republic (July 24) contains "The High Cost of Nationalism" by Arthur P. Chew, of the Department. "Among the three courses described by Secretary Wallace in his pamphlet, 'America Must Choose,'" he says, "the country seems to have chosen nationalism." After discussing the cost to agriculture and industry of a self-containment policy, he says in conclusion: "The redistribution of income is not a proposal but a necessity. It results automatically from the breakdown of international credit, and the consequent necessity to cease exporting or receive goods immediately in exchange. With supplies thus continually piling up, increased consumption per capita is the only answer; and this involves a redistribution of income. Production could be checked to make room for the imports; but that would not obviate the need to redistribute income. It would simply mean redistributing a decreased total through farm relief and unemployment relief, instead of an enlarged total through lower prices. The choice may depend on how soon the cost of poor relief offsets the apparent advantage of scarcity and high prices. So viewed, the attractions of the high-tariff policy for industry begin to fade. As the price of a continued monopoly of the domestic market, industry must carry the weight of a crippled agriculture and of a formidable army of unemployed. What it gains in price rigidities, to use Secretary Wallace's phrase, it loses in mounting tax bills. With foreign trade excluded, it has to bear also the consequences of agriculture's enforced renunciation of its comparative advantages. Relative inefficiency in agriculture does not promote industrial prosperity. In the long run the cure for depression is more production; but this involves more consumption too; in other words it involves a redistribution of income. And if industry has to face that in any case, long views may be better than short. We can have a high standard of living eventually without much international trade, if we pay the price in internal readjustment. Nationalism does not preclude efficiency. But why struggle for nationalism if the big task still remains; if with or without nationalism we still have to balance production and consumption internally? It cannot be done forever through scarcity."

Bermuda  
Hay

Many years ago the Yazoo-Mississippi Levee Board, which has charge of the big levee on the east side of the Mississippi from Memphis to Vicksburg, found that Bermuda grass sown along the levees would serve to hold the earth and prevent erosion. The plan worked. Hundreds of acres made up the total. Then came a demand for Bermuda hay. The board recently completed the harvest, with the result that 3,000 tons of hay were cut and will be put on the market. The board expects to realize about \$30,000 from the crop. (New York Times.)

Air-Conditioned  
Barn

The counterpart of air conditioning in dwellings was provided by A. J. Luther, of Watonwan County, Minnesota, when he built a new dairy barn on his farm. The walls, to a height of 8 feet, are of 13-inch hollow tile. Intakes under the eaves bring in fresh air and the warm air is discharged through vents. Thermostatic control is provided. (Capper's Farmer, July.)

July 25, 1935

Congress, July 23. The Senate by a vote of 64 to 15 passed H.R. 8492 to amend the agricultural adjustment act; the measure will now be sent to conference. The House Committee on Public Lands reported out with amendment H.R. 8312 to add certain lands to the Rogue River National Forest in Oregon (H.Rept. 1604); and, without amendment, S. 2695 to add certain lands to the Medicine Bow National Forest in Wyoming (H.Rept. 1607). The House Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce reported out without amendment S.J.Res.9 authorizing the Federal Trade Commission to make an investigation with respect to agricultural income and the financial and economic condition of agricultural producers generally (H.Rept. 1609). The House Committee on Agriculture reported out without amendment H.R. 8819 to amend the agricultural adjustment act to make all varieties of potatoes included in the species Solanum tuberosum a basic agricultural commodity, to raise revenue by imposing a tax on the first sale of such potatoes and for other purposes (H.Rept. 1611). The House Committee on the Civil Service reported out without amendment S. 2364 relative to the retirement of certain officers and employees (H.Rept. 1619); and, without amendment, H.R. 5375 relating to the compensation of certain charwomen (H.Rept. 1620).

Civil Service Examinations The Civil Service Commission announces the following unassembled examinations, Bureau of Plant Industry, applications to be on file by August 12: pathologist (rice investigations, \$3,800; associate pathologist (cereal smuts) \$3,200; assistant agronomist (forage crops and diseases) \$2,600; assistant agronomist (sugar plant investigations) \$2,600; assistant geneticist (tobacco investigations) \$2,600. It also announced the following assembled examination, applications to be on file by August 12: alphabetic accounting machine operator, \$1,440.

Mosquito-Repellant-Plant A key completely free from mosquitoes has been found in the chain leading to Key West and has led to discovery of a mosquito repellent plant, says a report in the Miami Herald (July 21). Specialists of the state plant board are directing experimental plantings at Key West to determine the possibility of widespread use. The plant, a pestiferous parasite identified as Cuscuta indecora, was found on Bamboo Key 53 miles east of Key West and one mile from the overseas highway. Erdman West, mycologist with the experiment station of the state plant board, has classified the growth as Cuscuta indecora, closely allied to the dodder. According to Mr. West's report this plant can be grown from seed if desired. The parasite has been set out in various sections of Key West for experimental purposes.

"Horse Sickness" Dr. F.J. Du Toit, government director of veterinary services and animal husbandry at Onderstepoort Laboratory, Cape Town, South Africa, has produced a vaccine which promises to put an end to the dreaded "horse sickness" which has for so long interfered with African agriculture. (Medical Record, July.)

July 25, 1935

Section 3  
MARKET QUOTATIONS

July 24---Livestock at Chicago (Closing Quotations): Slaughter cattle calves and vealers, steers 900-1300 lbs good and choice 8.50-11.60; cows good 5.50-6.50; heifers 550-750 lbs good and choice 8.00-10.35; vealers good and choice 7.00-8.00; feeder and stocker steers 500-1050 lbs good and choice 6.75-8.75. Hogs: 160-200 lbs good and choice 10.40-10.90; 200-250 lbs good and choice 10.30-10.90; 250-350 lbs good and choice 9.60-10.65; slaughter pigs 100-140 lbs good and choice 9.15-10.00. Slaughter sheep and lambs, lambs good and choice 90 lbs down 7.00-8.50.

Grain: No. 1 D.No.Spr.Wheat\*Minneap.  $109\frac{1}{2}$ - $110\frac{1}{2}$ ; No. 2 D.No.Spr.\* Minneap.  $108\frac{1}{2}$ - $109\frac{1}{2}$ ; No. 2 Am.Dur.\*Minneap.  $81\frac{1}{2}$ - $85\frac{1}{2}$ ; No. 1 Durum Duluth,  $82\frac{1}{2}$ - $104\frac{1}{2}$ ; No. 2 Hard Winter\*K.C.  $96\frac{1}{4}$ - $100\frac{1}{4}$ ; Chi.  $95\frac{3}{4}$ -98; St. Louis  $95\frac{1}{2}$ ; No. 2 S.R.Wr. St. Louis 87-88; No. 1 W.Wh. Portland 73; No. 2 rye, Minneap.  $43\frac{1}{2}$ - $44\frac{1}{2}$ ; No. 2 yellow corn, K.C.  $85\frac{1}{2}$ -87; St. Louis  $87\frac{1}{4}$ ; No. 3 yellow, Chi.  $84\frac{1}{2}$ -85; No. 2 mixed, Chi. 85- $85\frac{1}{2}$  (Nom); No. 3 white oats, Minneap.  $32\frac{1}{2}$ - $32\frac{1}{2}$ ; K.C.  $31\frac{1}{2}$ - $32\frac{1}{4}$ ; Chi.  $33\frac{3}{4}$ - $34\frac{3}{4}$ ; St. Louis  $35\frac{3}{4}$ ; Choice malting barley, Minneap. 65-70; fair to good malting Minneap. 52-56; No. 2, Minneap. 39-40. No. 1 flaxseed, Minneap. 1.59-1.62.

. Virginia Cobbler potatoes brought \$1.25-\$2.10 per stave barrel in eastern cities; \$1.10-\$1.25 f.o.b. East Shore Points. Maryland stock \$1.25-\$2.10 in city markets. New Jersey Cobblers 80¢-\$1.15 per 100 pound sacks in the East. California and Arizona Salmon Meats and Perfectos cantaloups brought \$1.75-\$2.50 per standard crates of 45 melons in terminal markets. New Jersey Yellow onions sold at 75¢-\$1.00 per 50 pound sack in the East. Massachusetts stock 75¢-\$1.00 in New York City. Georgia Elberta peaches, all sizes, \$1.25-\$2.25 per bushel basket in consuming centers; 80¢ f.o.b. Macon. Georgia, North and South Carolina watermelons, 28-32 lb average \$315-\$350 bulk per car in New York City; Tom Watson 26-30 lbs average \$140-\$150 f.o.b. Macon.

Average price of Middling Spot cotton in 10 designated markets advanced 15 points from the previous close to 12.07 cents per pound. On the same day last year, the price was 12.55 cents. October future contracts on the New York Cotton Exchange advanced 14 points to 11.49 cents; and on the New Orleans Cotton Exchange advanced 14 points to 11.44 cents. Wholesale prices of fresh creamery butter at New York were: 92 Score, 24 cents; 91 Score,  $23\frac{3}{4}$  cents; 90 Score,  $23\frac{3}{4}$  cents. Wholesale prices of No. 1 fresh American cheese at New York were: Flats,  $16\frac{1}{4}$ - $16\frac{1}{2}$  cents; S.Daisies,  $15\frac{1}{4}$ - $15\frac{1}{2}$  cents; Y.Americas,  $15\frac{1}{4}$ - $15\frac{1}{2}$  cents. Wholesale prices of fresh eggs, mixed colors, at New York (Urner Barry Company quotations) were: Specials,  $26\frac{1}{2}$ - $29\frac{1}{2}$  cents; Standards,  $25\frac{1}{2}$  cents; Firsts,  $23\frac{1}{2}$ - $23\frac{3}{4}$ ¢. (Prepared by BAE)

\*Prices basis ordinary protein.

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Vol. LVIII, No. 22

Section 1

July 26, 1935

**AAA BILL  
AMENDMENTS**

A determined stand by House conferees on the AAA amendment bill in opposition to the Senate provision permitting suits for recovery of past processing tax collections was indicated yesterday by Chairman Jones of the House Agricultural Committee in a statement saying that the provision must either be eliminated or modified "so as to avoid the abuses which it invites". (New York Times.)

**TREASURY  
BOND SALE**

Secretary Morgenthau announced yesterday he would sell an additional \$100,000,000 of 20-25 year 2 7/8 percent bonds to the highest bidder next Monday. By selling to the highest bidder, a financing method inaugurated some months ago, the Treasury takes advantage of favorable government bond market conditions, and by offering its securities on "an auction" or competitive basis, it secures its loans at the lowest possible interest-carrying rate. (A.P.)

**CUBAN  
SUGAR**

A Havana report to the New York Times says President Mendicita signed yesterday a decree reducing Cuban sugar exports for 1935 to the exact figure of the quota granted to Cuba by the United States for this period. This measure was made necessary by the fact that through miscalculation Cuban mills have ground sugars destined for the United States in excess of the fixed quota. These sugars will be retained in the pool as "1935 sugars in suspense". All holders of sugar destined for the United States must contribute proportionally to the pool to effect reduction in exports in order to conform to the quota fixed by the U.S. Department of Agriculture for Cuba.

**ONTARIO  
FARM LABOR**

A Toronto report by the Canadian Press says every single unemployed man in Ontario physically able to work will be stricken from the relief rolls on August 1 and heads of families must accept farm work or be similarly cut off, Premier Mitchell F. Hepburn announced yesterday following a Cabinet meeting. With farmers clamoring for help, said the Premier, there was no need to feed able-bodied single men from the public purse. "We are going to compel single men to go out and take farm work," said Mr. Hepburn. "After the harvest is over, we will reconsider our action, but until then relief stops for single men."

**FRB REPORT**

Aside from coal mining, which was stimulated by strike threats, industrial production in June did no more than about hold its own, the Federal Reserve Board reported yesterday in its monthly business summary. The board's industrial production index figure was 86 for June, compared with 87 in May and 84 in June 1934. Adjusted for seasonal variations the index figure for industrial production in June was 86, compared with 85 for May. (Press.)

July 26, 1935

Cattle Prices "The greatly improved cattle prices have done much to create a better feeling among farmers and businessmen throughout the territory," says an editorial in the Southern Planter. "Many cattlemen who bought cattle last fall at \$4 a hundred for feeding are now selling the best of them for around \$10. This boost in price will do much to bring the long-delayed prosperity to the cattle country. Dairy cattle prices are also looking up. One of the big Maryland sales advertised recently in the Southern Planter resulted in the largest crowd and cash sales in many years. One Guernsey bull, Langwater Reveller, sold for \$10,000. There are only five bulls that have sold at public auction for more money. The prices for cows, heifers and calves at this sale were all good. Fortunately, most of the animals went to dairymen in the territory. From our territory come reports of better prices for dairy products and increased demand for milk cows..."

"Crooked Row" Farming "Those who haven't had the privilege of going over the demonstration project on soil conservation that is being operated in the Salt Creek Valley in Muskingum County (Ohio) have a treat coming to them," says the Ohio Farmer (July 20) editorially. "Here one sees crops grown in rows running every direction of the compass in apparent violation of all the practices of straight row farming we were taught to believe in as youngsters. All of us recall how father and grandfather regarded the long straight rows as the mark of a good farmer. Yet here we find hillsides with crops running around the hillside apparently uphill and downhill, but the engineers assure us that levels were run and the rows run level regardless of direction. Contour farming this is called, and it helps mightily in retarding the run-off of heavy rains. Read "Goodbye, Good Earth!" (by L. L. Rummell) in this issue and see how 'crooked row' farming is replacing 'straight row' farming in our hill lands and how it will help maintain and rebuild the fertility in those old hills in southeastern Ohio and in many other sections where land is subject to washing."

Rice Storage Japan correspondence in the Journal of the American Medical Association (July 20) says: "...There are two opinions (about the storage of rice) one holding that there is no difference and the other insisting that there is a great difference between the new and the old rice. The rice bureau of the agricultural and forestry department says that experiments with the old and the new unhulled rice made in feeding lovebirds show a great difference. The old unhulled rice caused symptoms of beriberi when the birds were fed only this rice, while they soon recovered their health when they were fed the new rice. This shows that the vitamin content of the rice decreases as it grows old...On the other hand, Dr. Kagawa of Tokyo University opposes the opinion of the decrease in vitamin B and asserts that there is no difference between old and new rice if it is kept with the embryo bud about it. Professor Shimazono says that wormy and wet rice loses its embryo bud which is essential for nourishment. Whether old and new rice are the same or not depends mostly on the method of storing it..."

July 26, 1935

Congress, The Senate passed the second deficiency/bill, H.R. July 24 8554, for 1935. Senator Fletcher offered an amendment appropriating \$36,000 for the eradication and control of the West Indian fruit fly and black fly, which was agreed to. The Senate Committee on Public Lands and Surveys reported out with amendments S. 2665 to change the name of the Department of the Interior and to coordinate certain governmental functions (S.Rept. 1150). The House began debate on H.R. 3026 to establish and promote the use of standards of classification for tobacco, to provide and maintain an official tobacco inspection service and for other purposes. The House Committee on Civil Service reported out with amendment H.R. 5051 to amend the civil service act approved January 16, 1883 (22 Stat. 403) (H.Rept. 1640)(relating to married persons in government service).

County Government "The Government Research Association has recently announced a long list of counties in many states which are planning reforms and revisions in the interest of more efficiency and lower cost to the taxpayer," says an editorial in the Davenport Democrat (July 17). "...In Erie County, New York, a new charter is being drafted with the idea of obtaining centralized responsibility. In Wayne County, Michigan, plans are being made to abolish 145 independent units now operating at multiplied costs. Other countries throughout the country are also contemplating changes in their government. Iowa has 99 counties, while there are more than 3,000 in the United States. They vary from very small counties of 25 square miles to large counties of 20,000 square miles. There is one county in Texas which has only 70 persons in it, and Cook County, Illinois, has more than 3,000 persons. County government is as old as the states themselves. County seats were located so that a farmer could easily come from the remotest corner of the county, transact his business, feed his horse and get home in time to milk old Betsy before nightfall. Now with modern transportation facilities there is no need for the large number of counties, but they still remain with us..."

Wood Gas for Motors Purchasers of new motor vehicles in Bavaria designed to burn wood gas will receive a state subsidy of approximately \$240, according to a report to the Commerce Department. To those persons purchasing and installing a generator system for wood gas in a vehicle or stationary engine which has hitherto used liquid fuel, approximately \$120 will be paid. The subsidy may be claimed by the owner from the State Forestry Service, but is paid out to the manufacturer of the engine or vehicle. Through the charring of woods, the report points out, a gas is obtained which has proved quite satisfactory, especially for heavy motors.

Concrete Study More than a century of the ravages of time and weather have been simulated in the thousand cycles of freezing and thawing of concrete specimens recently completed in the research laboratory of the Portland Cement Association at Chicago. The reaction to severe winters is one of the measures of the durability of a structural material exposed to the weather. (Science Service.)

Section 3  
MARKET QUOTATIONS

July 26--Livestock at Chicago (Closing Quotations): Slaughter cattle, calves and vealers, steers 900-1300 lbs good and choice 8.50-11.75; cows good 5.50-6.50; heifers 550-750 lbs good and choice 8.25-10.50; vealers good and choice 7.25-8.25; feeder and stocker steers 500-1050 lbs good and choice 6.75-8.75. Hogs: 160-200 lbs good and choice 10.30-10.75; 200-250 lbs good and choice 10.20-10.75; 250-350 lbs good and choice 8.50-10.55; slaughter pigs 100-140 lbs good and choice 9.00-9.85. Slaughter sheep and lambs, lambs good and choice 90 lbs down 7.15-8.50.

No. 1 D.No.Spr.Wheat\*Minneap. 109 7/8-110 7/8; No. 2 D.No.Spr.\* Minneap. 108 7/8-109 7/8; No. 2 Am. Dur.\*Minneap. 81 5/8-85 5/8; No. 1 Durum, Duluth, 85 5/8-104 5/8; No. 2 Hard Winter\*K.C. 96 $\frac{1}{2}$ -100 $\frac{1}{2}$ ; Chi. 97-99; St. Louis 97 $\frac{1}{4}$ ; No. 2 S.R.Wr. St. Louis 89 $\frac{1}{2}$ -90 $\frac{1}{2}$ ; No. 1 W.Wh. Portland 73; No. 2 rye, Minneap. 43 $\frac{1}{4}$ -44 $\frac{1}{4}$ ; No. 2 yellow corn, K.C. 86-87 $\frac{1}{2}$ ; St. Louis 86 $\frac{1}{2}$ ; No. 3 yellow, Chi. 84 $\frac{1}{2}$ -86; No. 2 mixed, Chi. 84-85 $\frac{1}{2}$  (Nom); No. 3 white oats, Minneap. 30 $\frac{3}{4}$ -31 $\frac{1}{4}$ ; K.C. 31 $\frac{1}{4}$ -33; Chi. 34 $\frac{1}{4}$ -36; St. Louis 35 $\frac{3}{4}$ ; Choice malting barley, Minneap. 67-70; fair to good malting, Minneap. 55-60; No. 2, Minneap. 39-40; No. 1 flaxseed, Minneap. 158 $\frac{1}{2}$ -161 $\frac{1}{2}$ .

Virginia and Maryland Cobbler potatoes brought \$1.25-\$2 per stave barrel in eastern cities. F.o.b. sales too unsettled to quote. New Jersey sacked Cobblers 85¢-\$1 per 100 pounds in the East. California and Arizona Salmon Meat and Perfecto cantaloupes brought \$1.50-\$2.40 per standard crate of 45 melons in city markets. New Jersey Yellow onions sold at 80¢-90¢ per 50-pound sack in a few markets. Massachusetts stock 75¢-90¢ in New York. Iowa Yellows 80¢-85¢ in Chicago. Georgia, North and South Carolina Tom Watson watermelons closed at \$275-\$340 bulk per car, 26-32 pound average, auction sales in New York City; \$140-\$185 f.o.b. Hamlet, N.C., on 24-30 pound average. Georgia Elberta peaches, all sizes, \$1-\$2.25 per bushel basket in terminal markets. North Carolina Elertas \$1-\$1.75 in the East; \$1-\$1.15 f.o.b. Hamlet.

Average price of Middling spot cotton in 10 designated markets declined 3 points from the previous close to 12.04 cents per pound. On the same day last year, the price was 12.51 cents. October futures contracts on the New York Cotton Exchange declined 2 points to 11.47 cents; and on the New Orleans Cotton Exchange declined 2 points to 11.42 cents.

Wholesale prices of fresh creamery butter at New York were: 92 Score, 24 cents; 91 Score, 23 $\frac{3}{4}$  cents; 90 Score, 23 $\frac{1}{2}$  cents. Wholesale prices of No. 1 fresh American cheese at New York were: Flats, 16 $\frac{1}{2}$  cents; S.Daisies, 15 $\frac{1}{4}$ -15 $\frac{1}{2}$  cents; Y.Americas, 15 $\frac{1}{2}$  cents. Wholesale prices of fresh eggs, mixed colors, at New York (Urner Barry Company quotations) were: Specials, 26 $\frac{1}{2}$ -30 cents; Standards, 25 $\frac{3}{4}$ -26 cents; Firsts, 24 cents. (Prepared by BAE)

\* Prices basis ordinary protein.

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Vol. LVIII, No. 23

Section 1

July 27, 1935

## BANKING

**BILL** Unaltered even by the transposition of a punctuation mark, the omnibus banking bill making many changes in the present law was passed in the Senate yesterday without a record vote in the form in which it had been unanimously reported by the Senate Banking Committee several weeks ago. The bill was sent to conference with the House. Outstanding in its provisions is the proposal to create an open market committee comprised of the Federal Reserve Board and representatives of five federal reserve banks. This committee, replacing the present set-up comprised of representatives from each of the twelve reserve banks, would buy and sell government securities and thus exercise a strong influence on the national credit. (New York Times.)

## N.Y. FLOOD

**RELIEF** Reconstruction Finance Corporation loans totaling \$3,500,000 were made available to flood districts in New York, Pennsylvania and other states yesterday when President Roosevelt signed the Wagner-Sisson bill, designed to aid the hard-hit districts in up-State New York. The bill is an amendment to the RFC law, rushed through Congress in an effort to provide immediate relief in the stricken area. The loans would be to non-profit organizations, which in turn might make loans to business and industry. President Roosevelt also announced yesterday he has signed the order giving \$200,000 to the army engineers for a flood-prevention survey of the flood areas in New York and Pennsylvania. Presidential approval of the allotment was announced day before yesterday. (A.P.)

## NETHERLANDS

**MONEY POLICY** An Associated Press report from The Hague says gold fled from the Netherlands to France and the United States yesterday as Premier-Designate D. P. Aalberse, Catholic leader, withheld financial policy. Although informed quarters believed Aalberse and the government he was trying to form would continue efforts of his predecessor, Hendrik Colijn, to save the guilder from devaluation, the franc and the dollar still were moving above the gold export point.

## BANK

**FAILURES** Bank failures have practically ceased, banks have recovered a large part of the deposits lost in the early stages of the depression and the number of families on relief declined 6.6 percent from May to June. The Federal Reserve Board's July bulletin disclosed that deposits in the 24,630 operating banks in the country declined from the peak of \$55,289,000,000 on December 31, 1929, to a low of \$37,998,000,000 on June 30, 1933, a decrease of \$17,291,000,000. However, by December 31, 1934, deposits had climbed again to \$44,771,000,000, a gain of \$6,773,000,000, although the number of banks had fallen to 16,042. (Press.)

July 27, 1935

Industrial Colin G. Fink, Columbia University, writes on "Recent Electrochemistry Advances in Industrial Electrochemistry" in the August Scientific Monthly. He says in conclusion: "Possible new discoveries are unlimited in every branch of electrochemistry. We need an electric furnace that will easily and efficiently convert ores into finished metal products; we need a new process for the production of aluminum metal, one that is much simpler and cheaper than the present one; we must further develop the photovoltaic cell so that it will readily convert large blocks of sun power into electric power; we need strong, low-density alloys that have a fatigue resistance equal to that of steel; we must find a simple means of electrically controlling and directing rainfall--keeping it out of the cities; we need, most urgently, a simple but efficient method of protecting steel products and steel structures against corrosion and thus save many millions of dollars now lost; we must find an electric source of illumination suitable to our eyes that will operate at 90 percent and better in efficiency instead of less than 10 percent as at present; we are trying to find an electric heating unit that will operate a thousand hours or more in air at temperatures of 2,000 degrees C. (3,600 degrees F.) or above; we must find a simple process of producing large ingots of malleable titanium metal, one of the most prevalent constituents of the earth's crust (6,000 times as abundant as lead); we should systematically investigate the application of electric currents in the stimulation of the growth of living cells and the formation of many important organic compounds; we must find and develop dielectrics free from the shortcomings of the many in use today; we need hundreds of new products difficult or impossible to discover during the countless ages of the past with mechanical skill alone, but today readily possible through the combined power of electricity and chemistry."

Swine Protein "Recently a new supplement is available for swine Supplement feeding," reports C. E. Aubel, Kansas State College, in Country Gentleman (August). "This new protein supplement is meat and bone scraps and came about through a change in the method of processing meat and bone residues in packing houses. The change is from the old tank steam-rendering method to a new dry-rendering process. The names 'meat scraps' or 'meat and bone scraps' are applied to the dry-rendered product. The old-process tankage is often known as digester tankage. The protein content varies in the tankages produced by the two methods. The meat scraps usually run from 50 to 52 percent protein; the steam rendered tankage runs about 60 percent...The reason for the superiority of the dry-rendered tankage as a feed for swine lies in the fact that it is more palatable and that its proteins have a higher nutritive value. These results are highly significant in view of the fact that many times the meat and bone scraps sell for less per ton than the digester tankage."

July 27, 1935

Congress, The House passed H.R. 8026 to establish and promote the  
July 25 use of standards of classification for tobacco, to provide  
and maintain an official inspection service and for other  
purposes; and H.R. 5375 relating to the compensation of certain charwomen.

Land Planning That we must soon begin some sort of land planning  
in California policy if we are to put a stop to the needless waste of our  
vast farming land area in California, is the conclusion of  
the University of California in a recent survey of the state's land situa-  
tion. Commenting on this needless waste, the bureau says: "The denuding  
of large forest areas, the lowering of water tables through unrestricted  
irrigation and pumping and the ravages of unchecked erosion have brought  
California face to face with the necessity for an effective plan, if a  
crisis is to be avoided. Some once fruitful area may have to be abandoned  
because of unrestricted water use...In California there are about 6,500,000  
acres which are being moderately eroded, and over 4,000,000 acres which are  
being very seriously eroded...Erosion is so far advanced that it is doubt-  
ful if anything can be done to reclaim this man-made desert. Unless steps  
are taken to control erosion other vast areas of our state will become worth-  
less."

Iowa and "In stating the case of Consumer's Cooperation before  
Danish the Wellesley Institute for Social Progress, Eugene R.  
Farmers Bowen, executive secretary of the Cooperative League, drew  
a striking parallel between the case of the Iowa farmer of  
today and the Danish farmer of 50 years ago," says an editorial in the  
Christian Science Monitor (July 22). "Pointing out that farm tenancy has  
been increasing at an alarming rate in the American West, Mr. Bowen said  
that in Iowa more than 50 percent of the farms are now being worked by ten-  
ants. These figures are almost exactly the same as those presented by Den-  
mark 50 years ago. At that time Denmark imported cooperation from Great  
Britain. Through cooperative economic action the Danes gradually won back  
ownership of their farms until today but 2 percent of the farms are worked  
by tenants, and the Danish farmer is the most prosperous in the world. It  
is interesting to note that as Iowa has reached that same level of farm  
tenancy consumer's cooperation is beginning to sweep the agrarian West,  
farmers in most of the Western States have begun to organize cooperatively  
to cut purchasing costs and wipe out the spread between their products and  
the consumer. At the same time these groups are definitely attacking the  
evil of farm tenancy. Because of Denmark's experience with the cooperative  
method the experiment of the farmers in the American West is well worth  
watching..."

Extension Work "Originally organized to utilize laboratory science  
in the conquest of the boll weevil and the poll weevil, the  
farm Extension Service has of late helped to establish a rural economic  
democracy fitted for an emergency, out of the charts, curves and indices  
of economic science, reinforced by processing taxes and benefit payments,"  
says Jeff McDermid in Better Crops with Plant Food (July-August).



# DAILY DIGEST

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Vol. LVIII, No. 24.

Section 1

July 29, 1935

**REFUNDING  
OPERATIONS**

Large refunding operations in 1935 were said by the Securities Commission yesterday to be "paving the way for new capital financing". Explaining how "the wave of refunding induced by easy money conditions" may help the capital financing market, the commission said: "The first is by clearing up the high coupon callable bonds that are still outstanding. Only after these high-yield securities have been removed from the investment field and other indebtedness, bearing high interest rates, eliminated, is it usually possible to successfully undertake new financing at low enough interest rates to make new capital expenditures desirable and profitable. (A.P.)

**SOVIET FOOD  
PRICES**

A Moscow cable to the New York Times says a striking increase in the production of foodstuffs, together with a substantial drop in prices, was shown Saturday in a survey published by the People's Commissariat for the Food Industry. It is asserted that average food prices in 10 chief cities of the Soviet Union have declined 53 percent in the past two years after rising steadily throughout the first 5-year plan.

**N.Y. FLOOD  
RELIEF**

Financial institutions in New York State were urged by Governor Lehman yesterday to cooperate in the insured loan plan of the Federal Housing Administration to aid flood sufferers in reconstructing damaged property. "There are hundreds of people who have suffered losses in the flood area," the Governor said, "who, if given financial assistance, could rehabilitate their property". (A.P.)

**EASTERN  
R.R. RATES**

A reduction in the eastern passenger basic rate from the level at which it has stood since the post-war days is inevitable, railway passenger traffic officials concede in discussing the recent finding of an Interstate Commerce Commission examiner in favor of such a move. The railway men do not agree with the method of reduction proposed. The railway officials and the examiner agree that the Pullman surcharge must go. (Press.)

**DANISH  
FARMERS**

A Copenhagen report by the Associated Press says that special trains were rolling into the city yesterday crammed with peasants from faraway rural districts who plan to lay their demands for better agricultural conditions before King Christian today. Reports from leaders of the mass demonstration said they expected 30,000 men and women to take part in a parade and demonstration in a city square.

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**Biological Exhibits** Jay F.W. Pearson, professor of zoology at the University of Miami, who had charge of the biological exhibits at the Century of Progress, is the author of "The Development of Dynamic Exhibits in Biology" in the Scientific Monthly (August). He says in conclusion: "Many readers may ask whether the visitor really learns anything from a dynamic exhibit. Is it worth the expense? The answer is certainly 'Yes'. Many visitors returned again and again to see the twig grow, while the questions that our guides were asked concerning such displays as that dealing with the circulation of the blood might well have taxed the learning of a professor of anatomy or physiology. Thus we see that biological principles can be demonstrated by this dynamic exhibit method. Almost any biological subject lends itself to such demonstrations if sufficient time and money are available for construction. Only when such exhibits are available will the great mass of people come to our museums and exhibitions and willingly try to learn about these basic principles and phenomena. The Buffalo Museum has purchased many of the dynamic exhibits in biology that were shown at the Century of Progress. They will undoubtedly find that these mechanisms well repay the care required to insure their continuous operation."

**Filmslides for Records** "In the article 'Are We Ready to Preserve Newspapers on Films?' the Library Quarterly (April 1935) Dr. A. F. Kuhlman, of the University of Chicago libraries, presents an excellent discussion of the subject. This article is timely because of the widespread interest in the possibilities of filmslides," says the Paper Trade Journal (July 18), "including sound reproduction, for both producing and reproducing records for library and other educational uses. The article...says that the Carnegie Foundation has made a grant to enable the Bureau of Standards to begin the scientific study of the stability of the film. It is hoped that the bureau will be able to render, within this year, an authoritative statement based upon its findings..."

**Weed Control in Minnesota** "In passing a weed-control bill carrying a direct appropriation of \$50,000 a year, the 1935 Minnesota Legislature set a national precedent by officially recognizing the weed menace as a public problem of first importance," says H. L. Harris, extension publicity specialist of the University of Minnesota, in Country Gentleman (August). "Names for special attention in the bill are creeping Jennie or field bindweed, leafy spurge, horse nettle, Austrian field cress, perennial peppergrass and other primary noxious weeds. Broad powers are granted to the state commissioner of agriculture, relating to the control and eradication of tough weeds, as well as in carrying on weed research work in cooperation with the State College of Agriculture. Specifically, the bill gives the agriculture commissioner authority to quarantine land infested with primary noxious weeds, with or without the owner's consent and to take necessary steps to prevent further spread of the weeds and to eradicate them...The bill makes it a misdemeanor for a landowner or anyone else to intrude on the weed quarantine or interfere with eradication measures..."

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Congress, July 26      The Senate began debate on H.R. 3019 amending sections 1, 3 and 15 of "an act to stop injury to the public grazing lands by preventing overgrazing and soil deterioration, to provide for their orderly use, improvement and development, to stabilize the livestock industry dependent upon the public range, and for other purposes", approved June 28, 1934 ( 48 Stat. 1269).

Forests Store Sun's Energy      Forest trees in the United States capture and store more of the sun's radiation every year than is released by all the coal mined. Figures presented before the meeting of the American Association for the Advancement of Science, by Dr. Hardy L. Shirley of the Lake States Forest Experiment Station at St. Paul, show an advantage in favor of the forests of some two and one-half times the score of coal. In wood, bark, leaves, etc., every acre of white pine forest in Wisconsin every year stores the equivalent of well over a ton of coal. Extending this to all the forest lands of the United States, about 670 millions acres, the total forest-captured energy equivalent becomes 1,403 million tons of coal, or two and one-half times as much coal as was mined in the United States during 1930. Yet the actual efficiency of forests in the utilization of the sun's energy is very low. Only a trifle over one-third of 1 percent of all the solar energy reaching the forest's leaves during a growing season is converted into wood.

Farm Census      The preliminary tabulation of reports from the 1935 Census of Agriculture for the United States by divisions and states, released by Director William L. Austin, Bureau of the Census, shows 6,812,049 farms comprised of 1,055,180,009 acres, with a value for land and buildings of \$32,884,342,378. Comparative figures for 1930 for the United States are 6,288,648 farms comprising 986,-771,016 acres, valued at \$47,879,838,358.

German Wool Substitutes      Germany has no intention if she can help it of renouncing imports of natural wool in favor of any synthetic fiber produced by German chemists. This was the most important point made by the Nazi expert, Herr Hans Croon, in a paper on the importance of artificial fiber for the wool industry read at the recent wool conference in Berlin, according to the London Financial News. He said that Germany was not the only country which was experimenting to produce synthetically a material which might replace wool. Such a material, he said, would have the great advantage of making the textile industry more independent of natural forces, and that it would be easier to standardize quantity and quality than in the case of natural material. (N.Y. Journal of Commerce, July 26.)

Unemployment      The total number of unemployed workers in June 1935 was 9,804,000, according to the regular monthly estimate of the National Industrial Conference Board. This is an increase of 95,000, or 1.0 percent, from the preceding month and an increase of 552,000, or 6.0 percent, over June 1934. (Press.)

Section 3  
MARKET QUOTATIONS

July 26 -- Livestock at Chicago (Closing Quotations): Slaughter cattle, calves and vealers, steers 900-1300 lbs good and choice 8.50-11.75; cows good 5.50-6.50; heifers 550-750 lbs good and choice 8.25-10.50; vealers good and choice 7.50-8.50; feeder and stocker steers 500-1050 lbs good and choice 6.75-8.75. Hogs: 160-200 lbs good and choice 10.40-10.75; 200-250 lbs good and choice 10.30-10.80; 250-350 lbs good and choice 8.50-10.60; slaughter pigs 100-140 lbs good and choice 9.00-10.00. Slaughter sheep and lambs, lambs good and choice 90 lbs down 7.35-8.75.

Grain: No. 1 D.No.Spr.Wheat\* Minneap. 114 7/8-115 7/8; No. 2 D.No.Spr.\* Minneap. 111 7/8-113 7/8; No. 2 Am. Dur.\* Minneap. 85-89; No. 1 Durum, Duluth, 86-108; No. 2 Hard Winter\* K.C. 98 1/2-103 1/2; Chi. 98 1/4-102 1/4; St. Louis 1.00; No. 2 S.R.Wr. St. Louis 91-92; No. 1 W.Wh. Portland 74; No. 2 rye, Minneap. 45 1/8-46 1/8; No. 2 yellow corn, K.C. 86 1/2-88 1/4; St. Louis 86 1/2; No. 3 yellow, Chi. 85 1/2-87 1/2; St. Louis 85 1/2-86; No. 2 mixed, Chi. 84 1/2-85 1/2 (Nom); No. 3 white oats, Minneap. 32-32 1/2; K.C. 31 1/2-33 1/2; St. Louis 34 1/2-36 1/2; St. Louis 37; Choice malting barley, Minneap. 67-70; Fair to good malting, Minneap. 55-60; No. 2, Minneap. 42-43; No. 1 flaxseed, Minneap. 1.64 1/2-1.67 1/2.

Virginia Cobbler potatoes \$1.10-\$1.75 per stave barrel in eastern cities; \$1-\$1.25 f.o.b. East Shore points. Maryland Cobblers \$1-\$1.90 in a few markets. New Jersey sacked Cobblers 85¢-95¢ per 100 pounds in the East. New Jersey Yellow onions brought 75¢-90¢ per 50-pound sacks in city markets. Massachusetts Yellows 75¢-85¢ in New York. Iowa stock 72½¢-90¢ in the Middle West. Georgia Elberta peaches, all sizes, \$1.12½-\$2.25 per bushel basket in terminal markets.

Georgia, North and South Carolina Tom Watson watermelons, 28-30 pound average \$305-\$330 bulk per car, auction sales in New York City; \$140-\$175 f.o.b. on 24-30 pound average at Hamlet, N.C. California and Arizona Perfecto cantaloups \$1.75-\$2 per standard crate of 45 melons in city markets. North Carolina Elertas \$1-\$2 in the East; \$1-\$1.10 f.o.b. Hamlet.

Average price of Middling spot cotton in 10 designated markets advanced 14 points from the previous close to 12.18 cents per pound. On the same day last year, the price was 12.65 cents. October futures contracts on the New York Cotton Exchange advanced 15 points to 11.62 cents; and on the New Orleans Cotton Exchange advanced 14 points to 11.56 cents.

Wholesale prices of fresh creamery butter at New York were: 92 Score, 24 cents; 91 Score, 23½ cents; 90 Score, 23¼ cents. Wholesale prices of No. 1 fresh American cheese at New York were: Flats, 16½ cents; S. Daisies, 15½-15½ cents; Y. Americas, 15½ cents. Wholesale prices of fresh eggs, mixed colors, at New York (Urner Barry Company quotations) were: Specials, 26½-30 cents; Standards, 25¾-26 cents; Firsts, 24 cents. (Prepared by BAE)

\*Prices basis ordinary protein.

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Vol. LVIII, No. 25

Section 1

July 30, 1935

**FOOD AND DRUG BILL** Publishers and advertising concerns joined yesterday in indorsing the Senate-approved bill tightening up the country's food and drug laws. "A matured bill that adequately protects the public," was the approval given the measure before a House Interstate Commerce subcommittee by Charles Parlin, of the National Publishers Association. (A.P.)

**JAPANESE BEETLE** A widespread area in South St. Louis was the center yesterday of a governmental battle against a threatened middle-western invasion of the Japanese beetle. The beetle appeared in St. Louis late last year, traveling 900 miles from its nearest infestation in Pennsylvania. Its presence was discovered too late to check its spread effectively, but this year city, state and federal agencies began to cooperate in an early campaign. They believe their efforts will be successful. (A.P.)

**RECORD GRAIN SHIPMENTS** A Fort William, Ontario, report by the Canadian Press says one of the largest grain movements the port of Fort William-Port Arthur has seen in years is now in progress, according to shipping men there. For the last 11 days of July the movement will average about 2,000,000 bushels daily, James A. Spers, general manager of the Lake Shippers Clearance Association, said. Transfer of local stocks to eastern port elevators to be accessible should European demand increase, and a normal lowering of lakehead stocks before harvest, are given as the principal reasons for the heavy shipments.

**ALPINE HIGHWAY** "Gross Glockner Road, the second highest Alpine highway in Europe, will be formally opened to traffic August 3, by members of the Austrian Government," says G.E.R. Gedye in a Vienna wireless to the New York Times. "Austrians assert that the road is the greatest feat of post-war Alpine engineering. The opening ceremonies include unveiling of a monument on Fuscher Toerl Mountain, celebration of an open air mass by Catholic dignitaries and delivery of many speeches at the southern entrance to the Hochtor Tunnel, which is 1,000 feet long..."

**N.Y. BOTANICAL GARDEN HEAD** Dr. Marshall A. Howe was appointed director of the New York Botanical Garden, Bronx Park, at a meeting of the board of managers yesterday. He will assume his new duties on October 1. He succeeds Dr. E. D. Merrill who resigned to become director of the eight botanical units of Harvard University. (Press.)

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**Strength of Materials**

The August Scientific Monthly contains "The Theoretical Strength of Materials and Their Practical Weakness" by Sir William Bragg, professor of chemistry, Royal Institution of Great Britain. A summary says: "New knowledge respecting the form and structure of molecules and their arrangement in the solid has poured forth in a flood during the last 20 years. It has provided the most interesting explanation of the well-known phenomena, and this is obviously no more than an indication of what is coming. And while in so many ways it is satisfactorily linked up with experience, in others there are problems yet unsolved. The X-ray and other methods to which I have referred give a clear picture of the fine details of the crystalline structures which are the fundamentals of the solid. There is clearly a coarser structure which these methods do not touch directly. It may be regular or irregular; it may be more or less associated with some atomic property which we do not yet appreciate, or it may be quite accidental. There can be no doubt of its importance because we have so much to learn yet of the larger details of the materials which we handle and use in our constructions. Still more intricate and fascinating are the similar problems of the living organism."

**Scientific Articles**

The July issue of the Philosophy of Science (quarterly) contains the following articles: Philosophy of Science and Science of Philosophy, by Charles W. Morris; Metaphysics for Positivists, by Charles Hartshorne; Stability in Causal Systems, by G. D. Birkoff and D. C. Lewis, Jr.; An Examination of the Quantum Theories, IV, by William Marias Malisoff; A Critique of the Species Concept in Biology, by Th. Dobzhansky; Psychology versus Immediate Experience, by Edward Chace Tolman.

**Mississippi**

Cream Grading "Mississippi is not a state that is heard of very often as a butter producer; yet its creameries recently adopted a cream grading program which might make some of the other older and larger butter states take notice," says the Dairy Record (July 17). "Mississippi creameries have decided that not only must cream be graded and paid for according to grade, but it established a differential of 5 cents a pound between first and second grade sour cream. All cream buyers are to make not less than two sediment tests monthly on the deliveries of each producer and tests on all deliveries are recommended. No cream can be purchased which has been held for a period longer than four days before delivery. No creamery may buy cream which has been refused as under grade by another buyer. Rigid rules for enforcement are provided."

**Power Farming  
for Sorghums**

"Dwarf grain sorghums--developed by state and federal plant breeders to fit large scale wheat machinery--are making the Central Great Plains more completely suited to extensive livestock farming by supplying a low-cost grain," says Implement and Tractor (July 13). "...When power machinery was introduced for wheat, farmers attempted to use it for grain sorghums, but the stalks were too tall to be cut successfully with the combine. Plant breeders then developed Wheatland, Sooner and other dwarf varieties. Now the same machinery is

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used for wheat and the grain sorghums. A man with a team will harvest about an acre and a half to two acres a day by hand. A 15-foot combine, requiring two men, will harvest and thresh 20 to 25 acres a day. This vast inland empire of western Kansas, the Oklahoma Panhandle, western Texas, and the eastern edge of New Mexico has thus become the greatest producing area for sorghums in the world--potentially, if not actually--says A. F. Swanson, agronomist in the Department of Agriculture, at the Fort Hays Experiment Station..."

Tin from  
Old Cans

Metallurgists are studying a new process for recovering tin from used cans and kitchenware developed by a Los Angeles inventor, David E. DeLape. Standard tin cans, investigating metallurgists explain, consist of a steel base and a coating of tin ranging from 1 1/4 percent to 6 percent of the total metal content. Many attempts have been made to salvage both the tin and the steel base from old cans but costs of commercial operation have heretofore prohibited development. The new process has recovered from 68 to 93 percent of tin in a series of tests recently completed by Dr. Arnold O. Beckman, of the National Technical Laboratories, Pasadena, formerly of the California Institute of Technology. The tin so recovered turned out to be 99.9 percent pure metal and the remaining steel base to be of such quality as to permit it to be melted and rolled into mild steel plate. (Business Week, July 27.)

Cotton  
for Roads

The use of cotton fabric in road construction may open up a new field leading to the consumption of millions of bales annually and spell the answer to our cotton problem, declares C. T. Revere of Munds, Winslow & Potter in a bulletin on "Cotton Roads". The use of cotton fabric is not advocated for our great arterial highways "where constant and heavy traffic calls for cement construction or carefully built macadamized asphalted highways," says Mr. Revere, but experiments conducted over a period of years have shown that the cotton fabric treatment is admirably suited to use in secondary or "farm-to-market" roads. The average yearly maintenance cost per mile of secondary road has been placed between \$250 and \$400 a year. Mr. Revere declared a secondary road with a sound base, given the cotton fabric treatment and proper surfacing, in most cases would be almost devoid of maintenance costs for at least 10 years. (Wall Street Journal.)

Micro-  
Climatology

A new quarterly journal entitled *Bioklimatische Beiblätter der Meteorologischen Zeitschrift* made its appearance last year, reports Nature (London) for July 13. It is a joint production of the German and Austrian Meteorological Societies and is edited by Drs. W. Schmidt of Vienna and F. Linke of Frankfort a. M. It sets out to deal with observations made in such a way as to represent the climates actually experienced by various living organisms; in other words, to portray the so-called micro-climates. Micro-climatology is a comparatively new subject, and one which has a scope that is great in proportion as there are innumerable problems of a biological nature to which it has some application.

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July 29--Livestock at Chicago (Closing Quotations): Slaughter cattle, calves and vealers, steers 900-1300 lbs good and choice 8.50-11.90; cows good 5.50-6.50; heifers 550-750 lbs good and choice 8.35-10.75; vealers good and choice 7.50-8.50; feeder and stocker steers 500-1050 lbs good and choice 6.75-8.75. Hogs: 160-200 lbs good and choice 10.50-10.80; 200-250 lbs good and choice 10.40-10.85; 250-350 lbs good and choice 9.55-10.65; slaughter pigs 100-140 lbs good and choice 9.15-10.10. Slaughter sheep and lambs, lambs good and choice 90 lbs down 7.25-8.60.

Grain: No. 1 D.No.Spr.Wheat\*Minneap. 123 7/8-125 7/8; No. 2 D. No. Spr.\*Minneap. 119 7/8-123 7/8; No. 2 Am.Dur.\*Minneap. 92  $\frac{3}{4}$ -96  $\frac{3}{4}$ ; No. 1 Durum, Duluth, 93  $\frac{3}{4}$ -115  $\frac{3}{4}$ ; No. 2 Hard Winter\*K.C. 104-108  $\frac{1}{2}$ ; Chi. 104-106  $\frac{3}{4}$ ; St. Louis 102  $\frac{1}{2}$ -103  $\frac{3}{4}$ ; No. 2 S.R.Wr. St. Louis 97-98  $\frac{1}{2}$ ; No. 1 W.Wh. Portland 74  $\frac{1}{2}$ ; No. 2 rye, Minneap. 47 3/8-49 3/8; No. 2 yellow corn, K.C. 89  $\frac{1}{2}$ -90  $\frac{3}{4}$ ; St. Louis 87; No. 3 yellow, Chi. 81  $\frac{3}{4}$ -84  $\frac{1}{2}$ ; No. 2 mixed, Chi. 82  $\frac{1}{4}$ -85 (Nom); No. 3 white oats, Minneap. 31 5/8-32 1/8; K.C. 33-35; Chi. 35  $\frac{1}{4}$ -36  $\frac{1}{4}$ ; St. Louis 35 (Nom); Choice malting barley, Minneap. 70-75; Fair to good malting, Minneap. 58-64; No. 2, Minneap. 43-44; No. 1 flaxseed, Minneap. 1.66-1.69.

Virginia Cobbler potatoes ranged \$1.10-\$1.75 per stave barrel in city markets; 95¢-\$1 f.o.b. East Shore points. Maryland stock \$1.10-\$1.90 in eastern cities. New Jersey sacked Cobblers 75¢-\$1.10 per 100 pounds in city markets. Long Island Cobblers 75-\$1 in New York City. New Jersey Yellow onions brought 80¢-90¢ per 50-pound sack in New York. Massachusetts stock 75¢-90 in New York. Iowa Yellows 65¢-\$1 in mid-western cities. California and Arizona Salmon Meat and Perfecto cantaloupes brought \$1.75-\$2.50 per standard crate of 45 melons in consuming centers. Georgia Alberta peaches, all sizes, \$1.25-\$2.25 per bushel basket in terminal markets. North Carolina Elertas \$1-\$2.25 in the East; \$1-\$1.10 f.o.b. Hamlet. North and South Carolina Tom Watson watermelons, 28-32 pound average, auction sales, \$210-\$350 bulk per car in New York City; \$140-\$200 f.o.b. Hamlet, N.C.

Average price of Middling spot cotton in 10 designated markets declined 10 points from the previous close to 12.07 cents per pound. On the same day last year, the price was 12.92 cents. October futures contracts on the New York Cotton Exchange declined 11 points to 11.50 cents; and on the New Orleans Cotton Exchange declined 11 points to 11.44 cents.

Wholesale prices of fresh creamery butter at New York were; 92 Score, 23  $\frac{3}{4}$  cents; 91 Score, 23  $\frac{1}{2}$  cents; 90 Score, 23  $\frac{1}{4}$  cents; Wholesale prices of No. 1 fresh American cheese at New York were: Flats, 16  $\frac{1}{2}$ -17 cents; S.Daisies, 16  $\frac{1}{4}$ -16  $\frac{1}{2}$  cents; Y.Americas, 16  $\frac{1}{4}$ -16  $\frac{1}{3}$  cents. Wholesale prices of fresh eggs, mixed colors, at New York (Urner barry Company quotations) were: Specials, 26  $\frac{1}{2}$ -30 cents; Standards, 25  $\frac{3}{4}$ -26 cents; Firsts, 24 cents. (Prepared by BAE)

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Vol. LVIII, No. 26

Section 1

July 31, 1935

**CANADIAN WHEAT PRICES** Canadian prairie farmers who pooled their wheat are receiving the highest prices for pooled wheat in the last five years, according to price announcements made yesterday. The Alberta wheat pool announced a final payment on the 1934-35 pool of 12.71 cents to make the total 77.71 cents a bushel on No. 1 Northern on a Vancouver price basis. Last year the payment was 65.063 cents. (Canadian Press.)

**INSECTICIDE PRODUCTION** Chemists of E. I. du Pont de Nemours and Company predict that insecticide production will rise in value from \$20,000,000 to \$150,000,000 annually, said a report yesterday by the American Chemical Society which will consider the problems of agriculture at its ninetieth meeting in San Francisco August 19 to 23. This expansion will accompany the development of new chemical products to control insects. The manufacture of other new chemical materials to combat plant diseases, weeds and other pests, will result in yearly sales running into millions, it was added. (Press.)

**FRENCH WHEAT** A Paris report to the New York Times says the wheat situation in France is approaching a critical stage for farmers, according to a recent bulletin of the Wheat Producers Association. The price the farmer receives has been declining steadily, having fallen from between 62 and 66 francs a metric quintal last week to 57 to 58 francs this week. These figures are average. Many farmers are selling as low as 50 francs, which is half the pre-war price and far below a profitable level.

**AMERICAN EXPORTS** American exports, including re-exports, amounted to \$170,193,000 in June, compared with \$165,456,000 in May and \$170,519,000 in June 1934, the Commerce Department reported yesterday, the analysis revealing that exports exceeded imports for the first time in three months. Total exports for the first six months of 1935 amounted to \$1,023,981,000, as compared with \$1,036,053,000 a year ago. Imports were valued at \$994,559,000, as against \$863,843,000 for the first half of 1934. (Press.)

**U.S. STEEL REPORT** The United States Steel Corporation ordered a 50-cent dividend on its preferred stock yesterday, maintaining the quarterly rate which has been paid since January 1933, when the payment on the shares was cut from \$7 a year. The corporation reported operating earnings of \$14,117,864 for the quarter ended June 30, after ordinary expenses, compared with \$12,428,449 for the preceding quarter and \$21,082,-389 for the June quarter of 1934. (A.P.)

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Remedies                    "The exploitation of sick persons by preying upon Advertising                    their ignorance, their credulity and their morbid hopes and fears is a social evil which no one can defend," says an editorial in The Lancet (July 13). "It is a cruel fraud to offer secret remedies claiming to cure diseases like cancer or tuberculosis which, so far as is known, are incurable by drug therapy. As reported in another column, the Minister of Health has given a sympathetic answer to a request for legislation to control the advertisement of medicines and surgical appliances. He had been interviewed by a deputation representing not merely the medical and pharmaceutical professions but also the advertising business and the newspapers as well as local authorities and other bodies with wide interests. The deputation was able to tell the minister that a draft bill had been prepared with a degree of agreement never previously attained. Its limited objectives were twofold--first, the prohibition of advertisements of medicines, appliances, or treatments claiming to cure or prevent certain scheduled diseases, and secondly, the prohibition of invitations to the public to obtain diagnosis or treatment of those diseases by correspondence..."

Unified Air                    "Unification of pickup and delivery Express                    for air express has been announced in Chicago," says Business Week (July 27). "Railway Express Agency will acquire this service exclusively, as a result of conferences with air company officials...With offices everywhere on rail lines, with a single bill of lading to cover pickup, shipment by air or air-and-rail, and final delivery, costs via the Express Agency are reduced and shipments speeded. The result of unification probably will be a small reduction in rates with a corresponding increase in volume. A wider variety of packages will travel by skyways..."

European                    "The decline in the birth rate is one of the outstanding features of population statistics of most western Birth Rates                    European countries today," says Ida Hirschmann, author of "The Surplus of Women and the Declining Birth-Rate", in the Sociological Review (London) for July. "It began as far back as the end of the nineteenth century, when the fertility rate (number of children born per 1,000 women of 15 to 45 years) started to decline. It was not until the actual number of births decreased that this latter phenomenon aroused interest and even at the present time it seems doubtful whether its true significance is realized. The decline in the birth rate is an urgent problem and a vital question threatening to lead to a rapid decline in population. It is important, therefore, to establish the underlying cause. Many theories have been put forward to explain it and many investigations have been carried out in various countries, but without definite success. In fact, the diverse lines of these investigations show clearly that the cause has not yet been found..."

July 31, 1935

Civil Service      The Civil Service announces the following examinations: Examinations unassembled, principal horticulturist (bulb and floricultural investigations) \$5,600, Bureau of Plant Industry, applications to be on file by August 15; and assembled, principal engineering draftsman, \$2,300, senior engineering draftsman, \$2,000, engineering draftsman, \$1,800, assistant engineering draftsman, \$1,620 (optional branches, architectural, civil, electrical, mechanical, structural), junior engineering draftsman, \$1,440, applications to be on file by August 19.

Wax for            "...It is now possible to allow cantaloupes to mature Cantaloupes more fully before picking than heretofore," reports Col. L. Brown, in Country Gentleman (August). "This is accomplished through precooling and still more recently through the use of precooling plus waxing. The wax method of processing cantaloupes consists of coating the melons with a thin, almost transparent layer of wax, which retards the normal ripening process and preserves the original quality of the melon--an improvement which certainly will make cantaloupes more popular. The waxing process is the result of several years of experimenting, and this season it is coming into extensive use, particularly in growing regions located a great distance from the markets. Results so far have been quite satisfactory and indicate that it is worthy of consideration by anyone who has a large quantity of cantaloupes to market. It is feasible only with well-matured melons, since it retards the ripening process..."

Congress,           Considering bills on the calendar the Senate passed July 29           the following: S. 2470 to amend section 36 of the emergency farm mortgage act of 1933 as amended; H.R. 3061 to authorize the adjustment of the boundaries of the Chelan National Forest in Washington (this bill will now be sent to the President for approval); S. 2577 to eliminate the requirement of cultivation in connection with certain homestead entries; S. 3192 to increase the limit of cost for the Department of Agriculture extensible building. Both Houses appointed conferees on the second deficiency appropriation bill, H.R. 8554, for 1935. Messrs. Jones, Fulmer, Doxey, Hope and Kinzer were appointed as House conferees on H.R. 8492 to amend the agricultural adjustment act. The House began debate on H.R. 7349 to amend "an act for the control of floods on the Mississippi River and for other purposes". The House Committee on Public Lands reported out without amendment H.R. 8679 to eliminate the requirement of cultivation in connection with certain homestead entries (H.Rept. 1670); and without amendment S. 464 to add certain lands to the Malheur National Forest in Oregon (H.Rept. 1671).

Elm Disease         The Division of Applications and Information of the Eradication Works Program announces that the President has approved an allotment of \$2,500,000 requested by the Department of Agriculture for the control and eradication of the Dutch elm disease. In addition to the destruction of known diseased and suspicious elms in the area known to be infested, the program calls for intensive scouting in that area and also in the vicinities where infected trees have been found and destroyed in Maryland, Virginia, Indiana and Ohio.

Section 3  
MARKET QUOTATIONS

July 30---Livestock at Chicago (Closing Quotations): Slaughter cattle, calves and vealers, steers 900-1300 lbs good and choice 8.75-11.90; cows good 5.75-6.50; heifers 550-750 lbs good and choice 8.50-10.75; vealers good and choice 8.00-8.75; feeder and stocker steers 500-1050 lbs good and choice 6.75-8.75. Hogs: 160-200 lbs good and choice 10.50-10.80; 200-250 lbs good and choice 10.40-10.85; 250-350 lbs good and choice 9.55-10.65; slaughter pigs 100-140 lbs good and choice 9.15-10.10. Slaughter sheep and lambs, lambs good and choice 90 lbs down 7.35-8.60.

Grain: No. 1 D.No.Spr.Wheat\*Minneap. 117 7/8-119 7/8; No. 2 D.No.Spr.\*Minneap. 114 7/8-116 7/8; No. 2 Am.Dur.\*Minneap. 89 $\frac{1}{2}$ -93 $\frac{1}{2}$ ; No. 1 Durum, Duluth, 90 $\frac{1}{2}$ -112 $\frac{1}{2}$ ; No. 2 Hard Winter\*K.C. 103 $\frac{3}{4}$ -106 $\frac{3}{4}$ ; Chi. 102-104 $\frac{1}{2}$ ; St. Louis 103; No. 2 S.R.Wr. St. Louis 95; No. 1 W.Wh. Portland 73; No. 2 rye, Minneap. 46 $\frac{3}{4}$ -48 $\frac{3}{4}$ ; No. 2 yellow corn, K.C. 88-90; St. Louis 87-87 $\frac{1}{2}$ ; No. 3 yellow, Chi. 81 $\frac{1}{4}$ -82 $\frac{3}{4}$ ; No. 2 mixed, Chi. 81 $\frac{3}{4}$ -83 $\frac{1}{4}$  (Nom); No. 3 white oats, Minneap. 31 5/8-32 1/8; K.C. 33 $\frac{3}{4}$ -35 $\frac{1}{2}$ ; Chi. 34 $\frac{1}{2}$ -37 $\frac{3}{4}$ ; St. Louis 35; Choice malting barley, Minneap. 68-70; fair to good malting, Minneap. 56-61; No. 2, Minneap. 41-43; No. 1 flaxseed, Minneap. 1.61-1.64.

Virginia Cobbler potatoes ranged \$1.10-\$1.75 per stave barrel in eastern cities; \$1 f.o.b. East Shore points. Maryland Cobblers \$1.10-\$1.85 in city markets. New Jersey sacked Cobblers 75¢-\$1.10 per 100-pounds in the East. California and Arizona Salmon Meat and Perfecto cantaloups sold at \$1.35-\$2.50 per standard crate of 45 melons in city markets. North and South Carolina Tom Watson watermelons, 28-32 pound average, \$290-\$360 bulk per car in New York City, on auction sales; 24-30 pounds \$150-\$200 f.o.b. Hamlet. Massachusetts Yellow onions sold at 75¢-90¢ per 50-pound sack in New York and Boston; New Jersey stock 80¢-95¢ in New York. Georgia Elberta peaches, all sizes, \$1.35-\$2.25 per bushel basket in terminal markets. North Carolina Elertas \$1.25-\$2 in the East; \$1.15-\$1.25 f.o.b. Hamlet.

Average price of Middling spot cotton in 10 designated markets declined 3 points from the previous close to 12.04 cents per pound. On the same day last year, the price was 12.84 cents. October futures contracts on the New York Cotton Exchange declined 4 points to 11.46 cents; and on the New Orleans Cotton Exchange declined 3 points to 11.41 cents.

Wholesale prices of fresh creamery butter at New York were: 92 Score, 23 $\frac{1}{2}$  cents; 91 Score, 23 $\frac{1}{4}$  cents; 90 Score, 23 cents. Wholesale prices of No. 1 fresh American cheese at New York were: Flats, 16 $\frac{1}{2}$ -17 cents; S. Daisies, 16 $\frac{1}{4}$ -16 $\frac{1}{2}$  cents; Y.Americas, 16 $\frac{1}{4}$ -16 $\frac{1}{2}$  cents. Wholesale prices of fresh eggs, mixed colors, at New York (Urner Barry Company quotations) were: Specials, 26 $\frac{1}{2}$ -30 cents; Standards, 25 $\frac{3}{4}$ -26 cents; Firsts, 24 $\frac{1}{4}$  cents. (Prepared by BAE)

\*Prices basis ordinary protein.

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# DAILY DIGEST

Prepared in the Press Service, Office of Information, United States Department of Agriculture, for the purpose of presenting all shades of opinion as reflected in the press on matters affecting agriculture, particularly in its economic aspects. Approval or disapproval of views and opinions quoted is expressly disclaimed. The intent is to reflect the news of importance.

Vol. LVIII, No. 27

Section 1

August 1, 1935

**ELECTRIFICATION PROGRAM** Plans for providing electricity within 18 months to 351,000 rural "prospects", including 247,000 farms, at a cost of about \$238,249,000, were outlined yesterday by Morris L. Cooke, Rural Electrification Administrator. Based on a nationwide survey undertaken by representatives of the private electric industry in May, a practical program submitted by them last week has been approved by Mr. Cooke. He stated that his organization was prepared to swing into action at once on the proposed use of \$100,000,000 for the construction of electric-distribution lines in rural areas not now having power and light service. (New York Times.)

**BRITISH CHEMICALS** A London wireless to the New York Times says the British chemical industries, in their effort to build up a domestic monopoly, will score another success today when the Treasury announces an increase in import duty to 4 pounds a ton on various ammonia compounds, which are chiefly products of the synthetic nitrogen industry. The increase, which goes into effect immediately, has been recommended by the Imports Advisory Committee. Although the British nitrogen interests have not recently been subjected to foreign competition, thanks to various international agreements, it is feared continuance of such arrangements is uncertain.

**ITALIAN-BRITISH TRADE** "The attention of financial London was drawn yesterday to Italy's currency difficulties and the frozen British credits in Italy as a result of protests by Walter Runciman, president of the Board of Trade, by deputations of the Mining Association of Great Britain and the British Coal Exporters Federation, who have asked the government to expedite overdue payments, for coal shipped to Italy," reports Harold Callendar in a wireless to the New York Times. "The coal merchants are the chief sufferers...The outlook for payment is so dubious that big coal exporters now decline to fill Italian orders unless cash is paid in advance or sterling payments are guaranteed by British banks..."

**BUS AND TRUCK REGULATION** The Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce yesterday pushed through the administration bill to place interstate bus and truck transportation under the Interstate Commerce Commission. A final roll call vote was postponed until today. (Washington Post.)

## Section 2

Centralized Economy In the August Survey Graphic C. Dickerman Williams writes on "The Decline of Mass Production". He says in part: "The electric-powered domestic machine has not made many.....inroads on centralized production. The only such machine which has to any substantial extent displaced the centralized plant is the electric refrigerator...Other domestic electric machines which have achieved a certain measure of popular success are the washing machine, the mangle, the iron, the vacuum cleaner, the dishwasher, the floor polisher, the toaster, the radio and on farms the churn. Only the washing machine, the sewing machine, the mangle and the churn could possibly be said to have displaced centralized operations. The others have merely simplified what had always been individual activities; but by eliminating or reducing domestic drudgery they perhaps may have prevented the movement towards mass housing from reaching great proportions and stimulated the trend towards individual homes in the suburbs of great cities. No modern electric domestic counterparts to the spinning wheel and the loom have so far appeared in the commercial markets. Only the sewing machine now competes with the factory in the field of clothing manufacture...There seems to be little reason to doubt that such machines as the electric spinning wheel or loom, as easy to use as the motor car, the sewing machine or the radio, could be devised. Another domestic machine which may rapidly come into use among the agricultural population is the grist mill, and to the extent that it does it will displace centralized operation."

Insecticides and Game "The vigorous measures taken by the authorities and by potato growers in France have in great part succeeded in destroying the Colorado beetle, the pest which has been ravaging French potato fields since its accidental introduction into that country," reports the Gardeners' Chronicle (London) for July 13. "But the problem has now arisen that the arsenical washes used for the purpose are highly poisonous and it is feared they are having a bad effect on the birds and other game which fly or roam over the plantations. Farmers have been asked to cooperate in the elucidation of this question by keeping careful records and sending to the proper authorities any suspicious looking corpses of animals or birds which they may find."

Canned Sheddar Cheese E. L. Reichart, University of Nebraska, reports on experiments to determine the desirability of canning cheddar cheese by the method developed by H. L. Wilson and associates of the U.S. Department of Agriculture under Nebraska conditions. As normal temperatures and atmospheric conditions in Nebraska are rather undesirable for proper ripening in the cheese factory, this method seemed to offer decided advantages. The results of preliminary trials showed that cheese made from poor-quality milk, placed in cans, and ripened at relatively high temperatures (60-70 degrees F.) makes a lower scoring final product than when placed in daisies or 5-pound prints and ripened at the usual ripening temperature for these styles. Cheese made from good-quality milk, properly made, canned, and ripened at 60-70 degrees F., will make a materially higher scoring cheese after a considerably shorter ripening period than cheese ordinarily made in prints and ripened in the usual manner. (American Creamery and Poultry Produce Review, July 17.)

August 1, 1935

Congress,  
July 30

Messrs. Smith, Bankhead, Murphy, Norris and McNary were appointed as Senate conferees on H.R. 8492 to amend the agricultural adjustment act. Considering bills on the calendar the Senate passed the following: S. 2652 to authorize the President to attach certain possessions of the United States to internal revenue collection districts for the purpose of collecting processing taxes; S. 1421 to amend subsection(a) of section 313 of the tariff act of 1930; H.R. 6914 to authorize cooperation with the several states for the purpose of stimulating the acquisition, development and proper administration and management of state forests and coordinating federal and state activities in carrying out a national program of forest-land management (this bill will now be sent to the President); S.J.Res. 258 to provide for certain state allotments under the cotton control act; S. 3107 to exempt publicly owned interstate highway bridges from state, municipal, and local taxation. By a vote of 216 to 118 the House passed H.R. 7349 to amend the "act for the control of floods on the Mississippi River and for other purposes". Representative Ramspeck's unanimous consent request for the immediate consideration of H.R. 8458 to provide for vacations to government employees was objected to. The House Committee on Insular Affairs reported out with amendment H.R. 1392 to extend the provisions of certain laws (federal aid highway act) to the island of Puerto Rico (H.Rept. 1678).

Reclamation  
and Land  
Utilization

In carrying out the President's policy of coordinating on a national basis the program of reclamation and land utilization, it has been announced by the Division of Applications and Information of the Works Program that is planned to spend within the coming year the greater part of the \$100,-000,000 earmarked for the Bureau of Reclamation of the Interior Department. In addition it is planned to spend \$34,000,000 for land utilization.

Fresh  
Egg Laws

"...Maryland has just joined the states of Maine, New Hampshire, Connecticut, New York, New Jersey, Pennsylvania and others in the enactment of a 'fresh egg law' which requires the egg dealer to sell eggs as advertised," says an editorial in Southern Planter (July). "That is, any dealer who claims quality, size or both for his eggs must, by law, have them certified to meet these standards. It will give the housewife a yardstick of quality for the eggs she buys and the producer a premium for his eggs of better quality. Poultrymen through the territory will watch with a great deal of interest the functioning of the Maryland law and will be alert to apply its good features to their own states."

Heavy Water  
and Plants

Heavy water slows down the rate at which green plant cells can form food substances, Drs. James Curry and Sam F. Erlebach of Columbia University have discovered. They used cultures of the simple one-celled water plant Chlorella. The results show that the cells in heavy water were only about two-fifths as active as those in the plant's normal medium of ordinary water. The research is announced in Science. (Science Service.)

Section 3  
MARKET QUOTATIONS

July 31--Livestock at Chicago (Closing Quotations): Slaughter cattle, calves and vealers, steers 900-1300 lbs good and choice 8.75-12.00; cows good 5.75-6.50; heifers 550-750 lbs good and choice 8.50-10.75; vealers good and choice 8.25-9.00; feeder and stocker steers 500-1050 lbs good and choice 6.75-8.75. Hogs: 160-200 lbs good and choice 10.55-11.00; 200-250 lbs good and choice 10.60-11.00; 250-350 lbs good and choice 9.80-10.85; slaughter pigs 100-140 lbs good and choice 9.25-10.25. Slaughter sheep and lambs, lambs good and choice 90 lbs down 7.40-8.75.

Grain: No. 1 D.No.Spr.Wheat\*Minneap.  $122\frac{3}{4}$ - $124\frac{3}{4}$ ; No. 2 D.No.Spr.\* Minneap.  $119\frac{3}{4}$ - $121\frac{3}{4}$ ; No. 2 Am.Dur.\*Minneap.  $92\frac{1}{4}$ - $96\frac{1}{4}$ ; No. 1 Durum, Duluth,  $93\frac{1}{4}$ - $115\frac{1}{4}$ ; No. 2 Hard Winter\*K.C.  $105\frac{1}{2}$ - $109\frac{3}{4}$ ; Chi.  $104$ - $106\frac{3}{4}$ ; St. Louis  $106\frac{1}{2}$ ; No. 2 S.R.Wr. St. Louis  $97$ - $98\frac{1}{2}$ ; No. 1 W.Wh. Portland 74; No. 2 rye, Minneap.  $48\frac{3}{4}$ - $50\frac{3}{4}$ ; No. 2 yellow corn, K.C.  $88\frac{1}{2}$ - $90\frac{1}{2}$ ; St. Louis 88; No. 3 yellow, Chi.  $83\frac{1}{2}$ - $84\frac{3}{4}$ ; No. 2 mixed, Chi.  $82\frac{1}{2}$ - $83\frac{3}{4}$ ; No. 3 white oats, Minneap.  $31\frac{1}{2}$ - $32\frac{1}{4}$ ; K.C. 34-36; Chi.  $39$ - $40\frac{3}{4}$ ; St. Louis 35 (Nom); Choice malting barley, Minneap. 65-67; fair to good malting, Minneap. 50-55; No. 2, Minneap. 42-44; No. 1 flaxseed, Minneap. 164-167.

Virginia Cobbler potatoes ranged \$1.00-\$1.60 per stave barrel in eastern cities; 95¢-\$1.00 f.o.b. East Shore points. Maryland Cobblers \$1.10-\$1.85 in a few markets. New Jersey sacked Cobblers 70¢-\$1.10 per 100 pounds in the East. California and Arizona Salmon Meat and Perfecto cantaloups sold at \$1.50-\$2.25 per standard crate of 45 melons in city markets. North Carolina Tom Watson watermelons, 32-34 pound average sold \$320-340 bulk per car at auction in New York City; 28-32 pound average \$170-200 f.o.b. Hamlet. Massachusetts Yellow onions sold 65¢-\$1.00 per 50 pound sack in New York and Boston; New Jersey stock 75¢-90¢ in New York. Georgia Elberta peaches, 2- $2\frac{1}{4}$  inch minimum sold \$1.62 $\frac{1}{2}$ -\$2.35 per bushel basket in terminal markets. North Carolina, 2- $2\frac{1}{4}$  inch Elbertas sold \$1.50-2.25 in the East; \$1.25-\$1.35 f.o.b. Hamlet.

Average price of Middling spot cotton in 10 designated markets advanced 14 points from the previous close to 12.18 cents per pound. On the same day last year, the price was 12.91 cents per pound. October futures contracts on the New York Cotton Exchange advanced 14 points to 11.60 cents; and on the New Orleans Cotton Exchange advanced 17 points to 11.58 cents.

Wholesale prices of fresh creamery butter at New York were: 92 Score,  $23\frac{3}{4}$  cents; 91 Score,  $23\frac{1}{2}$  cents; 90 Score,  $23\frac{1}{4}$  cents. Wholesale prices of No. 1 fresh American cheese at New York were: Flats,  $16\frac{1}{2}$ -17 cents; S.Daisies,  $16\frac{1}{4}$ - $16\frac{1}{2}$  cents; Y.Americas,  $16\frac{1}{4}$ - $16\frac{1}{2}$  cents. Wholesale prices of fresh eggs, mixed colors, at New York (Urnier Barry Company quotations) were: Specials,  $26\frac{1}{2}$ - $30\frac{1}{4}$  cents; Standards,  $26\frac{1}{4}$  cents; Firsts,  $24\frac{1}{2}$  cents. (Prepared by BAE)

\*Prices basis ordinary protein.

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# DAILY DIGEST

Prepared in the Press Service, Office of Information, United States Department of Agriculture, for the purpose of presenting all shades of opinion as reflected in the press on matters affecting agriculture, particularly in its economic aspects. Approval or disapproval of views and opinions quoted is expressly disclaimed. The intent is to reflect the news of importance.

Vol. LVIII, No. 28

Section 1

August 2, 1935

AUCTION                    The largest cash premium realized by the government  
BOND SALE                 to date on "auction" bond sales resulted from the disposal  
                              of \$106,483,000 worth of 2 7/8 percent bonds during the  
first half of this week, Secretary Morgenthau revealed yesterday. A cash  
premium of \$1,663,836.14 above the face value of the bonds was obtained.  
The issue was offered to the highest bidders and commanded prices ranging  
from 101 24-32 down to 101 7-32. The average price was 101 18-32, or 1-32  
lower than that commanded by a similar issue two weeks ago. (Press.)

N.Y. FARMS               An Albany report by the Associated Press says notifica-  
REHABILITATION            tion that 2,500 transient workers and other persons on re-  
                              lief rolls have been assigned to the rehabilitation of  
debris-strewn farm lands in the New York flood zone was received by Governor  
Lehman from President Roosevelt yesterday. The governor, who on Tuesday  
requested the President to authorize the continuance of Civilian Conserva-  
tion Corps workers in clearing the farms, said he was "entirely satisfied  
with the plan of the President".

TRUCK AND                The House passed yesterday, with comparatively minor  
BUS BILL                  amendments, the Senate-approved measure to regulate buses  
                              and trucks. The measure sailed through on a 193 to 18  
standing vote. The bill now goes back to the Senate for concurrence with  
House amendments. (A.P.)

N.Y. ROAD                New York legislature leaders were asked yesterday to  
CONSTRUCTION            approve a plan by Governor Lehman to start at once on a  
                              \$27,000,000 Federal-State highway construction program de-  
signed to give employment to about 8,000 men. The governor proposes to  
use the \$11,000,000 in Federal emergency highway money, allocated to the  
state, more than \$6,000,000 in regular Federal-aid money, which has been  
matched by a similar appropriation by the state, and to pledge another  
\$3,000,000 which would be provided for in the next annual budget. (New  
York Times.)

RELIEF                    The Administration moved yesterday to end the "dole"  
FUNDSS                    by providing direct relief funds for 13 states for the  
                              first half of August only, instead of for the entire month.  
Coincidentally, steps were taken by get the new work relief program under  
way swiftly. Some 1,500 men in the District of Columbia, who have been on  
the dole for over a year, got jobs yesterday on Works Program Administra-  
tion "light construction" projects. (Press.)

August 2, 1935

Poultry Bronchitis "An impartial study recently made of the replies of 165 poultrymen to a questionnaire concerning vaccination against bronchitis (infectious laryngotracheitis) furnishes proof of the value of immunization," says A. D. Goldhaft, V.M.D., in the Poultry Tribune (July). "These 165 poultrymen resided in practically every state in the Union and in several provinces in Canada. They used a total number of 450,000 doses of vaccine. In this group two poultry associations are included and the work in these two cooperatives was supervised by two veterinarians...Of the number of poultrymen who had their birds vaccinated in 1933, more than 95 percent had them vaccinated again in 1934. The two poultry associations purchased more than three times the quantity of vaccine in 1934 than in 1933..."

Diet in Rural Areas The Quarterly Bulletin of the Health Organisation (League of Nations) for June, discussing the diet in rural communities, says: "...During the present economic crisis, the diet of rural communities in certain countries has improved because the peasant or farmer, not being able to sell his produce, has consumed it himself and, in consequence, has been better fed than workers in cities and industrial centres. Elsewhere, it seems that the extremely low prices obtainable for agricultural produce have had an opposite effect. In order to pay certain fixed charges--e.g., rent, taxes, etc.--and provide himself with the necessities of life other than food, he has been compelled to sell more of his food products, and particularly more butter and eggs, than was formerly his habit. More dietary studies, of the kind which have been carried out in urban districts, are called for. It is more difficult to obtain precise data as to the consumption of one food of primary importance--milk--in the countryside than in the city. The International Conference on Rural Hygiene in 1931 did not deal specially with nutrition (although it stresses the importance of milk and of food inspection) but the lines which it lays down are suitable for the action of hygienic experts in the matters of a national diet..."

Relapsing Fever The story of two University of California scientists who contracted a malady for which they were seeking the origin, and thus were able to isolate the germ, was told recently at San Francisco, says a report to the New York Times. The disease was relapsing tropical fever, the germ of which was carried by a tick that has appeared in the High Sierras in San Bernardino County. C. M. Wheeler, assistant in entomology and parasitology, and G. E. Coleman, research assistant at the Hooper Foundation, using monkeys and mice in experimenting with the ticks, were themselves bitten. Although at times they were too ill to stand, they continued their experiments, eventually isolating the germ from specimens of their own blood. The tick, termed Ornithodorous Hermsi, was described as strawberry red when full and prone to drop off after feeding. It can live as long as two years without feeding and specimens under observation have lived four years with but two feedings, the scientists reported.

August 2, 1935

Congress, July 31 The Senate passed H.R. 3019 to amend "an act to stop injury to the public grazing lands by preventing overgrazing and soil deterioration, to provide for their orderly use, improvement and development, to stabilize the livestock industry dependent upon the public range and for other purposes", approved June 28, 1934. The House Committee on Indian Affairs reported out with amendment S. 2656 to authorize the Secretary of the Interior to grant concessions on reservoir sites and other lands in connection with Indian irrigation projects and to lease the lands in such reserves for agricultural, grazing or other purposes (H.Rept. 1684).

Canadian Agriculture Extension of rust damage to the rapidly growing wheat in western Canada has caused some apprehension in business circles, says a report from the Wall Street Journal Montreal bureau. As the Canadian wheat crop is about 10 days late, weather favorable to the extension of the infection could mean serious curtailment of this year's crop. Apart from the black rust menace, the crop situation has been shaping up exceptionally well. This has been looked upon as a highly stimulating influence to Canadian business. The improved wheat prices and recent indications of greater interest in the part of wheat buyers, plus the generally more favorable world wheat marketing situation, has been an offsetting factor to the rust damage reports. Sentiment in the west has been considerably more optimistic this year. One of the two leading farm implement manufacturing companies reports an increase of 22 percent in sales this year, while the other has increased its business 45 percent over last year.

Jarovization. The Journal of the Ministry of Agriculture (London) of Plants for July reports that "by Jarovization (vernalization) it has become practicable to use in Arctic regions varieties of wheat that, under normal treatment, would not come to fruition at all. The life histories of other plants, it is found, can be speeded up or otherwise modified by analogous methods and plants as dissimilar as millet and soya beans have already been made to respond. The work is as yet too new to have influenced practice outside Russia and tentative trials in this country, Australia and America have not been very encouraging. In England wheat is not a particularly attractive subject; since we already possess some of the highest-yielding strains in existence, nothing would be gained by the employment of shorter-lived varieties. The possibilities of exploiting the underlying ideas in connexion with the production of flowers, vegetables and glasshouse plants, are however, almost limitless."

Soil Erosion Work by CCC More than 46,000 CCC workers are engaged in soil-erosion work, and 230 erosion-control camps are in operation in 30 states, CCC headquarters has reported. When the CCC expansion program is completed, 112,000 men in 542 camps will be engaged in erosion-control work under the Soil Conservation Service. (Press.)

Section 3  
MARKET QUOTATIONS

August 1--Livestock at Chicago (Closing Quotations): Slaughter cattle, calves and vealers, steers 900-1300 lbs good and choice 9.00-12.00; cows good 5.75-6.50; heifers 550-750 lbs good and choice 8.50-10.75; vealers good and choice 8.25-9.00; feeder and stocker steers 500-1050 lbs good and choice 6.75-8.75. Hogs: 160-200 lbs good and choice 10.70-11.05; 200-250 lbs good and choice 10.75-11.10; 250-350 lbs good and choice 10.00-10.90; slaughter pigs 100-140 lbs good and choice 9.35-10.35. Slaughter sheep and lambs, lambs good and choice 90 lbs down 7.50-8.75.

Grain: No. 1 D.No.Spr.Wheat\*Minneap.  $124\frac{1}{4}$ - $126\frac{1}{4}$ ; No. 2 D.No.Spr.\* Minneap.  $121\frac{1}{4}$ - $123\frac{1}{4}$ ; No. 2 Am.Dur.\*Minneap. 92 7/8-96 7/8; No. 1 Durum, Duluth, 93 7/8-115 7/8; No. 2 Hard Winter\*K.C.  $104\frac{1}{2}$ - $109\frac{1}{2}$ ; Chi.  $104\frac{1}{2}$ - $107\frac{1}{2}$ ; St. Louis 105; No. 2 S.R.Wr. St. Louis 96-97; No. 1 W.Wh. Portland 73; No. 2 rye, Minneap. 47-49; No. 2 yellow corn, K.C. 88-91; St. Louis 88; No. 3 yellow, Chi.  $82\frac{1}{4}$ - $84\frac{1}{2}$ ; No. 2 mixed, Chi.  $82\frac{1}{4}$ - $84\frac{1}{4}$ ; (Nom) No. 3 white oats, Minneap.  $31\frac{1}{4}$ - $31\frac{1}{2}$ ; K.C.  $33\frac{3}{4}$ - $35\frac{1}{2}$ ; Chi.  $32\frac{3}{4}$ - $34\frac{1}{2}$ ; St. Louis 35; Choice malting, Minneap. 52-55; Fair to good malting, Minneap. 42-45; No. 2, Minneap. 40-41; No. 1 flaxseed, Minneap. 1.62-1.65.

Virginia Cobbler potatoes brought \$1.10-\$1.65 per stave barrel in Eastern cities; \$1 f.o.b. East Shore points. Maryland stock \$1.25-\$1.75 in a few cities. New Jersey Cobblers 65¢-\$1 sacked per 100 pounds in the East; 70¢ f.o.b. Northern and Central points. Massachusetts Yellow Varieties of onions brought 75¢-85¢ per 50-pound sack in New York and Boston. New Jersey stock 75¢-90¢ in New York. Iowa Yellows 60¢-\$1 in the Middle West. Georgia Elberta peaches, all sizes, \$1.43-\$2.25 per bushel basket in terminal markets. North Carolina Elertas \$1.37 $\frac{1}{2}$ -\$2 in city markets; \$1.30-\$1.40 f.o.b. Hamlet. California and Arizona Salmon Meat and Perfecto cantaloups brought \$1.50-\$2.50 per standard crate of 45 melons in city markets, top of \$2.75 in Cincinnati and Pittsburgh. North Carolina and Georgia Tom Watson watermelons, auction sales, 26-30 pound average, \$310-\$335 bulk per car in New York City; \$140-\$200 f.o.b. Hamlet, N.C.

Average price of Middling Spot cotton in 10 designated markets declined 12 points from the previous close to 12.06 cents per pound. On the same day last year, the price was 12.90 cents. October futures contracts on the New York Cotton Exchange declined 12 points to 11.48 cents; and on the New Orleans Cotton Exchange declined 11 points to 11.47 cents.

Wholesale prices of fresh creamery butter at New York were: 92 Score, 24 cents; 91 Score,  $23\frac{3}{4}$  cents; 90 Score,  $23\frac{1}{2}$  cents. Wholesale prices of fresh No. 1 American cheese at New York were: Flats,  $16\frac{1}{2}$ -17 cents; S.Daisies,  $16\frac{1}{4}$ - $16\frac{1}{2}$  cents; Y.Americas,  $16\frac{1}{4}$ - $16\frac{1}{2}$  cents. Wholesale prices of fresh eggs, mixed colors, at New York (Urner Barry Company quotations) were: Specials,  $27\frac{1}{2}$ - $30\frac{1}{2}$  cents; Standards,  $26\frac{1}{2}$  cents; Firsts,  $24\frac{3}{4}$  cents. (Prepared by BAE)

\*Prices basis ordinary protein.

# DAILY DIGEST

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Vol. LVIII, No. 29

Section 1

August 3, 1935

**CANADIAN TRADE POLICY** An Ottawa report to the New York Times says Mackenzie King promised last night in a campaign speech an increased British trade preference and the abolition generally of large tariff increases. He also pledged the substitution of a nationalized central bank for the present semi-private institution and pointed out that the Liberal party in 1933 had already espoused unemployment insurance, the establishment of an investment control board and the abolition of artificial price control and agreements in restraint of trade. The party would not abolish the present marketing act (a Canadian AAA with some NRA features) but would delete its compulsory provisions and restore parliamentary authority over its operation, he said.

**AID FOR SCHOOLS** The "increasing" need of the schools for financial aid from the Federal Government without, however, Federal control of education, was stressed yesterday by speakers at a conference on long-term educational planning held at Teachers College, Columbia University. Willard E. Givens, executive secretary of the National Education Association, said that the consensus among school leaders from 41 states with whom he had discussed the matter, was that the government should contribute one-fourth of the two billions spent annually on education in this country. The money should be distributed on a ratio inversely to the state's ability to pay for its own schools. (Press.)

**RUBBER PRICE FIXING** The Federal Trade Commission yesterday announced that the Rubber Manufacturers Association, Inc., and 13 New York City individuals had agreed to stop certain practices carried on under NRA which the commission classed as price-fixing. The industry maintained that the things "were warranted by the code for their industry then in effect", but that it would waive hearings and not challenge the commission's order. (A.P.)

**FREIGHT ADVERTISING** Greater use of advertising and more efficient personnel in freight traffic departments were recommended to the railroads yesterday in a report submitted by Joseph B. Eastman. The report cited that railroads spent only \$226,000 in 1933 in advertising for freight traffic and urged an increase in such expenditures to stimulate freight business from small shippers. (A.P.)

**LEMON PRICES** The price of lemons has skyrocketed in the United States in the last month, assertedly because of Premier Mussolini's preparations for war in Ethiopia. Almost the entire supply in Europe is being diverted into Eritrea to keep thousands of Italian troops from getting scurvy. (A.P.)

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Nitrogen for  
Pastures

The Journal of the Ministry of Agriculture (London) for July, reports that "the new system of grassland management, involving rotational grazing and the liberal use of nitrogenous fertilizers, has in its early years been more fortunate than many agricultural discoveries...From a survey of current literature it is gathered that the yield of English lowland pastures ranges as a rule from about 5 tons of green grass per acre up to 10 or 12 tons, while the bulk of the investigations so far carried out show that increases of the order of 25 percent are usually obtainable from 2 or 3 cwt. per acre of a rapidly acting nitrogenous manure. Increases of a much higher order have been reported; on the other hand in a two-year trial at Cambridge the increase amounted to only 10 percent. While it cannot be contended, therefore, that any farmer anywhere can use nitrogen on his pastures in the certainty of obtaining an economic return, the odds in his favour are very much higher than in most forms of farming investment. A 25 percent increase in even a 5 ton grass crop from the use of 2 cwt. of sulphate of ammonia means at least 3 cwt. of starch equivalent for 15 shillings. The chances of obtaining larger returns for the same expenditure are very considerable..."

Air  
Express

In "Express Takes to the Air" in The Christian Science Monitor Weekly Magazine Section (July 24) Robert W. Desmond, the author, says: "...Promise for growth in the air express volume exists in the transportation of many things, but notably in the handling of perishables, such as valuable flowers, fruits, vegetables, and sea foods, particularly for luxury hotels, clubs, and specialty stores. The transportation of flowers holds the greatest immediate possibilities because flowers are the most perishable of all commodities shipped. Gardenias, for instance, may be in sufficient demand to justify the transport within the next few years of 12,000 blooms each week, 192,000 during the growing season. Orchids, similarly, may total 10,000 a week, or 160,000 during the season. Thousands of tons of asparagus, strawberries and cherries; hundreds of tons of figs, persimmons, alligator pears and other fruits and vegetables can be carried during the proper seasons..."

4-H Club  
Work

Jeff McDermid, discussing Extension Service work in Better Crops and Plant Food (July-August) says: "...The national development of the youth movement started in earnest with the 80 percent salary provision of the Capper-Ketcham act of 1928, devoting that portion solely to captains of junior bush leaguers in the work which put zest into the extension field and revitalized many discouraged rural communities. Yet tougher times were coming and men of steel resolve were needed to withstand their rigors and rise above their defeats. It is a godsend that the 4-H club movement got its roots established before the heavy clouds of the post-war period blotted out the sun of agriculture. Had it not been for the enlistment and training received by many present-day farmers in the 4-H army, no effective alignment for the years of 1932 to 1935 would have been possible. And even beyond, in the trying

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and critical times through which agriculture must pass before its legal status to self-determination and broad national planning is fixed, we shall truly find that the seeds of the "head, heart and hands", pledged to carry on, will bear enormous yields..."

Congress, August 1 After entering a motion to reconsider the vote by which H.R. 6914 to authorize cooperation with the several states for the purpose of stimulating the acquisition, development, and proper administration and management of state forests and coordinating Federal and State activities in carrying out a national program of forest-land management, was passed, Senator McKellar obtained agreement to S. Con. Res. 22, rescinding the action of the Speaker in signing the enrolled bill. It is understood that he favors the bill, with one exception, relating to the employment of a forester and his assistants in the states. The Senate Committee on Agriculture and Forestry reported out without amendment S. 3260 to amend Public Law No. 438, Seventy-third Congress, entitled "an act to authorize the Secretary of the Treasury to purchase silver, issue silver certificates and for other purposes". (S.Rept. 1191).

South African Import Trade During the calendar year 1934, a remarkable increase in South Africa's import trade was revealed in the official trade statistics recently issued, according to a Johannesburg report to the Christian Science Monitor (July 23). Exclusive of goods in transit, the report shows, the total value of merchandise imported into the Union from overseas countries in 1934 amounted to 62,758,526<sup>pounds</sup>, compared with 46,449,427<sup>pounds</sup> in 1933. The United States registered the largest gain of any supplying country in 1934, ranking after Great Britain and accounting for 17 percent of total imports.

California Free Port California has moved to establish a free trade zone, or free port, in San Francisco Harbor under a bill recently signed by the Governor and a Federal law enacted last year. San Francisco may be the first port in the United States to set up such a zone, according to P. W. Mehrin, president of the Board of State Harbor Commissioners. "Free ports have been successfully operated in Europe for hundreds of years, but owing to variant conditions there and in this country establishment of such a zone must be regarded as more or less speculative," Mr. Mehrin said. "The board feels that the move will add considerably to the movement of foreign shipping through this port, especially in reconsignment and transshipment trade, which may be carried on without payment of any duty charges." (New York Times.)

FRB Report Favorable developments appeared to outnumber unfavorable business trends in the Fifth Federal Reserve District during June and early July, the monthly business summary by the reserve bank at Richmond indicated. A gain of 5.5 percent in retail trade, good prospects for agriculture, the fewest number of business failures, both in number and total liabilities, of any June since 1920 and improvement in the construction field were cited as encouraging factors. (A.P.)



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Vol. LVIII, No. 30

Section 1

August 5, 1935

**LAND USE ALLOTMENT** President Roosevelt moved Saturday to get the nation's vast land use and resettlement program under way by approving an allotment of \$12,000,000 to the Forest Service for the purpose of taking land out of cultivation and developing it for other uses. (New York Times.)

**RFC AIDS FLOOD AREA** The Reconstruction Finance Corporation established headquarters at Elmira, New York, Saturday to extend financial aid to property owners in flood-stricken areas in southern New York communities. Eugene J. Fountain, examiner in the RFC's New York loan agency, in charge of the new office, said that he intended to visit bank executives, municipal officials, Red Cross workers and other persons in the flood areas to offer aid from the RFC in speeding repair and reconstruction projects. (A.P.)

**UNION PACIFIC DISMISSAL WAGE** Railway clerks who will lose their positions as a result of the merger of four of the Union Pacific's subsidiary lines will receive a "dismissal wage" of a full year's pay, in advance if they wish, with first chance for future jobs on the road if they are qualified to hold them, according to an agreement made between W. M. Jeffers, vice president of the road, and G. M. Harrison, president of the Brotherhood of Railway Clerks. Full salary of one year's pay, as a dismissal wage, is said to be the largest dismissal compensation ever paid to any group of American workers. (New York Times.)

**MUNICIPAL POWER LOANS** PWA loans and grants to municipalities for the construction of municipal power plants have been made virtually impossible under the work relief program because the average cost per person on these projects has been about \$3,000. Under the work relief program, the average cost of labor and materials per person has been limited to \$1,143. (Press.)

**LAND BANK LOANS** A change of policy, effective immediately, under which the 12 Federal land banks will make farm mortgage loans in cash instead of part cash and bonds of the Federal Farm Mortgage Corporation, was announced yesterday by Governor W. I. Myers. Myers said the Federal Mortgage Corporation for some time past has been selling small amounts of its bonds in the market, thus securing funds to pay off small creditors in cash, but using bonds to close most of the loans. (A.P.)

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Forest Conservation "...It has become clear that at least the more progressive and far-sighted members of the lumber industry understand the need of cleaning house in the matter of forest destruction," says an editorial in the New Republic (July 31). "They realize that the present administration is bent on ending destructive exploitation of natural resources and that the existence of their industry is at stake. We hope that these leaders will yield to the inevitable logic of the situation; namely, that the task of forest reform is too great for the industry to carry out without powerful governmental aid. This need not mean a purely bureaucratic enforcement of Article X (of the lumber code under NRA) or whatever substitute may be chosen to replace it. A large measure of individual and industrial initiative and responsibility must continue to be granted, but there must also be clear-cut federal powers to assure that forest-conservation measures will be universally and fairly applied. With such assurance, the forest industries will be in a much stronger position to demand substantial public aid in the way of forest credits, reformed forest taxation, increased public expenditures for forest-fire protection and other public assistance designed to promote permanent forest management."

Health Survey The Division of Applications and Information of the Works Program announces that the President has approved an allotment of \$3,450,000 to the Public Health Service for a health survey of representative urban and rural communities in the United States. Surgeon General Hugh S. Cumming said that this project will give 12 months employment to approximately 3,500 men and women of technical, professional and clerical grade who are now in the relief rolls. The study is to include the following phases: (1) a house to house canvass to obtain records of the prevalence of chronic diseases and illnesses of long duration in samples of the general population of various income levels; (2) physical examinations by physicians supplemented by available hospital records for a smaller sample of the surveyed persons to evaluate the accuracy of the canvass reports; (3) a survey of medical facilities for the care of the sick, with special reference to the chronic diseases.

Coccidiosis Studies "Interesting facts have been brought out at the Rhode Island Experiment Station by Stuart and Delaplane, on how long the oocysts or eggs of coccidia would remain active in the soil after chickens were removed from the range," reports Sumner D. Hollis, Rhode Island county agent, in Country Gentleman (August). "It has been a commonly accepted theory that where bad outbreaks of coccidiosis occurred, the entire absence of chickens from the range for a period of one year would entirely eliminate danger of reinestation from the old source. Many poultymen have believed that closing the range from fall to spring would be long enough. The investigations of Stuart and Delaplane indicate clearly that a much longer period of quarantine of the land must be observed, if all danger is to be eliminated. They found that the eggs of coccidia survived in experimental plots under natural conditions for periods of four to nine months..."

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Congress, The House agreed to S.Con.Res. 22 rescinding the action  
August 2 of the Speaker in signing the enrolled bill, H.R. 6914 to  
authorize cooperation with the several states for the pur-  
pose of stimulating the acquisition, development and proper administration  
and management of state forests and coordinating Federal and state activities  
in carrying out a national program of forest-land management and ordered the  
bill to be returned to the Senate.

Scientific Nature (London) for July 20, in an editorial on chem-  
Industry istry and industry, says: "...W. M. Ames, in a lecture on  
'The Chemist and the Community', reported a little time ago  
in Chemistry and Industry, advocates the scientifically planned state as  
the logical sequel of the application of science to industry. He wants to  
establish it without interfering with the freedom of leisure, and without  
forgetting (as he claims rationalized industry has almost forgotten) that  
human nature has its failings. He proposes, for one thing, a reduction of  
working hours, and deplores that such a proposition has been allowed to  
become a political question instead of being treated as a problem of indus-  
trial management. He finds it hard to say whether or not science and human  
nature would come to blows during the evolution of the scientific state---  
for various reasons the information to be gleaned from the Russian experi-  
ment is not very helpful to others---but he declared that two million unem-  
ployed is a price we cannot afford to pay for the pleasure of muddling  
along. Whatever we think of the means available for its solution, there  
can be no argument about the problem. Each and every new scientific or  
industrial advance...sets up ripples and echoes which it is our business  
to trace before they get beyond control and threaten to involve our social  
fabric in revolution instead of ordered evolution..."

Herd "The experiments with mouse herds of W.W.C. Topley  
Immunity and Major Greenwood at the London School of Hygiene and  
Tropical Medicine are gradually lending precision to our  
understanding of epidemic and endemic events," says an editorial in The  
Lancet (London) for July 20. "In a paper read at the congress of the  
Royal Sanitary Institute at Bournemouth Professor Topley suggested the  
following definition of herd immunity: 'The immunity of any herd in rela-  
tion to any infective disease may be expressed inversely in terms of the  
rates of morbidity or mortality induced by the exposure of that herd to  
the risk of infection with the causative organism of the disease in question'.  
Herd immunity may be of two types: (a) dependent upon the social or biologi-  
cal structure of the herd, being non-specific and due to conditions un-  
favorable to the transmission of infection; and (b) dependent upon the  
individual immunity (of some or all of the herd members) resulting from  
natural infection or from artificial immunization. Such immunity is nar-  
rowly specific in its action. It is owing to the vulnerability to attack  
of the agents carrying the intestinal and insect-borne infections that a  
herd immunity of the former type has been acquired to such diseases as  
cholera, plague and typhus. The droplet infections, on the other hand,  
are limited in their spread only by the immunity which individuals have  
acquired by clinical or subclinical reactions to them..."

Section 3  
MARKET QUOTATIONS

August 2--Livestock at Chicago: (Slaughter cattle calves and vealers, steers 900-1300 lbs good and choice 9.00-12.00; cows good 5.75-6.50; heifers 550-750 lbs good and choice 8.50-10.75; vealers good and choice 8.50-9.50; feeder and stocker steers 500-1050 lbs good and choice 6.75-8.75. Hogs: 160-200 lbs good and choice 10.80-11.10; 200-250 lbs good and choice 10.90-11.20; 250-350 lbs good and choice 10.10-11.00; slaughter pigs 100-140 lbs good and choice 9.40-10.50. Slaughter sheep and lambs, lambs good and choice 90 lbs down 7.60-8.75.

Grain: No. 1 D.No.Spr.Wheat\*Minneap. 1.21 5/8-1.23 5/8; No. 2 D.No.Spr.\*Minneap. 1.18 5/8-1.20 5/8; No. 2 Am.Dur.\*Minneap. 91-95; No. 1 Dur. 92-114; No. 2 Hd.Wr.\*K.C. 101-105 $\frac{1}{2}$ ; Chi. 102-105 $\frac{1}{2}$ ; St. Louis 102 $\frac{1}{2}$ ; No. 2 S.R.Wr. St. Louis 93-93 $\frac{1}{2}$ ; No. 1 W.Wh. Portland 72. No. 2 rye, Minneap. 45 7/8-47 7/8; No. 2 yellow corn K.C. 89 $\frac{1}{2}$ -91 $\frac{1}{2}$ ; St. Louis 88; No. 3 yellow Chi. 85-87; St. Louis 86 $\frac{1}{2}$ -87 $\frac{1}{2}$ ; No. 2 mixed Chi. 83 $\frac{3}{4}$ -85 $\frac{3}{4}$ a/; No. 3 white oats Minneap. 30 3/8-31 1/8; K.C. 33 $\frac{1}{4}$ -35; Chi. 32 $\frac{1}{2}$ -33 $\frac{1}{4}$ ; St. Louis 33; choice malting barley Minneap. 50-54; fair to good malting Minneap. 40-43; No. 2 Minneap. 38-39; No. 1 flaxseed Minneap. 161-164.

Virginia Cobbler potatoes brought \$1.10-\$1.75 per stave barrel in city markets; 90¢-\$1 f.o.b. East Shore points. Maryland Cobblers \$1.10-\$1.75 in a few cities. New Jersey sacked Cobblers 70¢-\$1 per 100 pounds in the East; 60-70¢ f.o.b. Northern and Central Points. California and Arizona various varieties of cantaloups brought \$1.75-\$3 per standard crate of 45 melons in terminal markets. Georgia Elberta peaches, all sizes, \$1.50-\$2.25 per bushel basket in city markets. North Carolina Elertas \$1.37¢-\$2.40 in consuming centers; \$1.35-\$1.50 f.o.b. Hamlet. Georgia, North and South Carolina Tom Watson watermelons, 26-30 pound average, auction sales, \$305-\$350 bulk per car in New York City; \$150-\$185 f.o.b. Hamlet. New Jersey Yellow varieties of onions brought 75¢-85¢ per 50-pound sack in New York. Massachusetts stock 75¢-85¢ in the East. Iowa Yellows 65¢-\$1 in the Middle West.

Average price of Middling spot cotton in 10 designated markets declined 4 points from the previous close to 12.02 cents per pound. On the same day last year, the price was 12.78 cents. October futures contracts on the New York Cotton Exchange declined 3 points to 11.45 cents; and on the New Orleans Cotton Exchange declined 9 points to 11.38 cents.

Wholesale prices of fresh creamery butter at New York were: 92 Score, 24 $\frac{1}{4}$  cents; 91 Score, 24 cents; 90 Score, 23 $\frac{3}{4}$  cents. Wholesale prices of No. 1 fresh American cheese at New York were: Flats, 16 $\frac{1}{3}$ -17 cents; S.Daisies, 16 $\frac{1}{4}$ -16 $\frac{1}{2}$  cents; Y.Americas, 16 $\frac{1}{4}$ -16 $\frac{1}{2}$  cents. Wholesale prices of fresh eggs, mixed colors, at New York (Urner Barry Company quotations) were: Specials, 27-30 $\frac{1}{2}$  cents; Standards, 26 $\frac{1}{2}$  cents; Firsts, 24 $\frac{1}{2}$  cents. (Prepared by BAE)

\*Prices basis ordinary protein.  
a/ Nominal

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Vol. LVIII, No. 31

Section 1

August 6, 1935

**BUS AND TRUCK BILL** The bill to put the bus and truck transportation systems under authority of the Interstate Commerce Commission, one of the measures on the administration's "must" list, was completed by Congress yesterday and sent to President Roosevelt for signature. (Press.)

**GENERAL MOTORS EARNINGS** Directors of the General Motors Corporation doubled yesterday the annual dividend rate on the common stock by declaring a quarterly dividend of 50 cents a share. At the same time an extra dividend of 25 cents was declared. The 50 cents is the largest regular dividend payment by the corporation since 1932. Alfred P. Sloan, Jr., president of General Motors, said the disbursement reflected the current earnings, as well as the financial condition of the company and its future prospects. (Press.)

**RAILROAD STUDY** Joseph B. Eastman, Federal Coordinator of Transportation, said yesterday that he would devote his third year as coordinator to obtaining action on recommendations for improving the condition of the railroads and their service. He said that in the two years following his original appointment it was necessary to spend a great part of the time on research. During the current year it will be the primary purpose to promote positive results from the work already done, he said. (Press.)

**CENSUS PROJECTS** Preliminary work on three census projects, to employ 72,000 relief workers and to cost \$9,881,948, started in the Census Bureau of the Department of Commerce yesterday, following President Roosevelt's approval of an allotment of \$7,784,000 for a business survey. The other two projects involve card indexing the names and birth dates of all persons living in the United States in 1900, preliminary to operation of old-age pension legislation and a retail survey. (Press.)

**U.S. AGENCIES SURVEY** A survey of Federal agencies in New Jersey, as the basis of a report to President Roosevelt to determine the effects of the national administration's recovery program, was launched at Newark, N.J., yesterday by Peter Grimm, recently appointed assistant to Secretary of the Treasury Morgenthau. Mr. Grimm, after an all-day conference at the post-office with 30 representatives of New Jersey's Federal Emergency Administrations, announced that the state had been selected for this study because it had all the conditions necessary for a first-class examination. (New York Times.)

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Population Conference An International Congress for the Scientific Investigation of Population Problems will be held in Berlin on August 26 to September 1. The scientific proceedings of the congress will be conducted in general and sectional meetings, the latter providing for communications dealing with population statistics, population biology and race hygiene, social, economic and psychological population problems and medicine and hygiene. (Nature, July 20.)

Refrigerated Transportation Refrigerating Engineering (August) contains "Present Practice with Refrigerator Cars", an outline of investigations by the Department of Agriculture in fruit and vegetable transport, by W. V. Hukill of the Bureau of Agricultural Engineering and D. F. Fisher, Bureau of Plant Industry. An editorial note says: "This review of current technical problems as a research man sees them conveys a good picture of the state of the art of refrigerator car shipment. The Department of Agriculture investigations have helped develop the standard car, the ice basket, drains for cars using body icing, protection against solar radiation and various devices for improving air circulation, including a wind-driven rotor now under test. Various current problems and the equipment used for measurement are mentioned briefly. The department has instruments in use for tests of complete trains in transcontinental runs. Laboratory work such as improved measurements of respiration and vital heat are part of the present program."

Soil Surveys "When C. C. Kelley, soil surveyor, Kelowna, made the statement in a recent issue of Country Life in British Columbia that the Okanagan Valley, now such a beautiful garden, once reposed under 6,000 feet of ice, readers doubtless found the information intriguing," says an editorial in the August issue. "But while it was interesting, this was not the most important information which Mr. Kelley provided. His article dealt with a phase of agriculture to which insufficient attention has been paid by those who till the land. Mr. Kelley's researches are designed to instruct the farmer or orchardist in respect to the nature of the soil he is working. They are also planned to inform those who may intend to acquire land, concerning what may be grown and what may not be grown... Had such a department been operating in other days, years of useless labor and hundreds of thousands of dollars of uselessly expended money would have been saved. This soil survey is one of the most useful efforts that is being made in behalf of the primary producers."

Chemical Research "The report of the (British) Chemistry Research Board for 1934 is the first of its kind, although the organisation has been in existence for nine years," says the British Medical Journal (July 20). "...The chapter of chemotherapy mentions numerous disappointments, but recently certain new organic arsenicals have been discovered which promise to be of service in trypanosomiasis. A long series of phenanthridine derivatives has been investigated in the hope of

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finding an active anti-malarial drug, and although this has not been achieved some interesting new antiseptics have been produced. It is generally known that the production of new resins is a subject now attracting the special attention of chemists, and one interesting piece of work has been the search for a resin which will form a satisfactory substitute for vulcanite in artificial dentures...The main activities of the laboratories have been directed towards such industrial problems as the corrosion of metals, the chemistry of tars, the production of synthetic resins and the prevention of the microbiological destruction of ropes, canvas and nets."

Civil Service Examinations      The Civil Service announced the following unassembled examinations: area medical officer, \$5,600; Indian Service, chief explosives chemist, \$5,600, Bureau of Mines; applications to be on file by August 26.

Sociological Articles      The August issue of Social Research, a quarterly, contains the following articles: Modern Tendencies in Public Utilities, by Hans Staudinger; The Problem of Financing Small and Intermediate Industries, by Fritz Lehmann; Women's work in Germany, by Frieda Wunderlich; Federalism and Business Regulation, Arnold Brecht; Some Problems in the Theory of Ethics, by Max Wertheimer; Max Weber's Political Ideas, by Albert Salomon.

Blood-Vessel Diseases      The discovery of a new surgical method for curing Raynaud's disease and other disorders of the blood vessels was announced recently to the International Neurological Congress at London by Prof. Alfred Adson of the Mayo Clinic, Rochester, Minn., says a cable to the New York Times. Dr. Adson said that by a spinal operation, cutting the sympathetic nerves that lead to the affected parts of the body, he had been able not only to relieve the condition but to clear it up altogether.

Watering Devices      Recently two watering devices for poultry which are somewhat different from any equipment heretofore available have been placed on the market. One type is a system of horizontal parallel rods over which trickle small streams of water. This equipment is claimed to be useful for any age of bird and is readily adjustable. It is regulated by a simple manual valve and has no moving parts. The other is a watering device which consists of a small cup in which there is an upside down poppet valve which is actuated by the bird's beak coming in contact with an extension of the valve stem. Water pressure works against the poppet valve. When the bird wants to drink, it soon learns to press the plunger in the cup, thus filling the cup and providing an ample supply of water. Although the two systems are fundamentally different in design, those who have seen them report that they are practical for commercial flocks. (Nulaid News, July.)

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Section 3  
MARKET QUOTATIONS

August 5--Livestock at Chicago: Slaughter cattle calves and vealers, steers 900-1300 lbs good and choice 9.50-12.00; cows good 6.00-6.75; heifers 550-750 lbs good and choice 9.00-11.00; vealers good and choice 8.50-9.50; feeder and stocker steers 500-1050 lbs good and choice 7.00-8.75. Hogs: 160-200 lbs good and choice 10.90-11.30; 200-250 lbs good and choice 11.00-11.35; 250-350 lbs good and choice 10.30-11.20; slaughter pigs 100-140 lbs good and choice 9.50-10.75. Slaughter sheep and lambs, lambs good and choice 90 lbs down 7.75-9.00.

Grain: No. 1 D.No. Spr. Wheat\*Minneap. 127 7/8-129 7/8; No. 2 D. No. Spr.\*Minneap. 123 7/8-126 7/8; No. 2 Am.Dur.\*Minneap. 91 $\frac{1}{2}$ -95 $\frac{1}{2}$ ; No. 1 Dur. Duluth 92 $\frac{1}{2}$ -114 $\frac{1}{2}$ ; No. 2 Hd. Wr.\*K.C. 100 $\frac{1}{2}$ -104 $\frac{1}{4}$ ; Chi. 101-103 $\frac{1}{4}$ ; St. Louis 103 $\frac{1}{2}$ ; No. 2 S.R.Wr. St. Louis 93-94; No. 1 W.Wh. Portland 73; No. 2 rye, Minneap. 46 3/8-48 3/8. No. 2 yellow corn K.C. 86 $\frac{1}{2}$ -88 $\frac{1}{4}$ ; St. Louis 86 $\frac{1}{2}$ -87; No. 3 yellow, Chi. 84-85 $\frac{1}{4}$ ; No. 2 mixed Chi. 83 $\frac{3}{4}$ -85. No. 3 white oats, Minneap. 29 3/8-30 1/8; K.C. 33-34 $\frac{1}{2}$ ; Chi. 31-31 $\frac{3}{4}$ ; St. Louis 31 $\frac{1}{2}$ -31 $\frac{3}{4}$ ; Choice malting barley Minneap. 50-54; Fair to good malting Minneap. 38-42, No. 2 Minneap. 37-38. No. 1 flaxseed Minneap. 156 $\frac{1}{2}$ -159 $\frac{1}{2}$ .

New Jersey sacked Cobbler potatoes ranged 60¢-\$1 per 100 pounds in Eastern cities; 70¢ f.o.b. Northern and Central points. Idaho sacked Bliss Triumphs \$1.35 carlot sales in Chicago. Virginia Cobblers \$1.10-\$1.75 per stave barrel in city markets. Massachusetts Yellow Varieties of onions brought 65¢-\$1 per 50 pound sack in the East. New Jersey stock 65-85¢ in New York. Iowa Yellows 70¢-85¢ in the Middle West. North Carolina Elberta peaches ranged \$1.65-\$2.65 per bushel basket, all sizes in terminal markets; \$1.50-\$1.75 f.o.b. Hamlet. Georgia Elbertas \$1.50-\$2.75 in a few cities. Illinois Elbertas \$1.50-\$2.50 in the middle West; \$1.65-1.90 f.o.b. Anna. California and Arizona Salmon Meat and Perfecto cantaloups brought \$2-\$3.25 per standard crate of 45 melons in city markets. Virginia and North Carolina Tom Watson Watermelons, auction sales, 28-32 pound average \$270-325 bulk per car in New York City; 24-30 pound average \$100-\$160 f.o.b. Hamlet, N. C.

Average price of Middling spot cotton in 10 designated markets declined 3 points from the previous close to 11.95¢ per pound. On the same day last year the price was 12.90¢. October future contracts on the New York Cotton Exchange advanced 7 points to 11.43¢ and on the New Orleans Cotton Exchange declined 3 points to 11.35¢.

Wholesale prices of fresh creamery butter at New York were: 92 Score, 24 $\frac{1}{4}$  cents; 91 Score, 24 $\frac{1}{4}$  cents; 90 Score, 23 $\frac{3}{4}$  cents. Wholesale prices of No. 1 fresh American cheese at New York were: Flats, 17 cents; S.Daisies, 16 $\frac{1}{2}$ -16 $\frac{3}{4}$  cents; Y.Americas, 16 $\frac{1}{2}$ -16 $\frac{3}{4}$  cents. Wholesale prices of fresh eggs, mixed colors, at New York (Urner Barry Company quotations) were: Specials, 27-30 $\frac{1}{2}$  cents; Standards, 26 $\frac{1}{2}$  cents; Firsts, 25 cents. (Prepared by BAE)

\*Prices basis ordinary protein.

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# DAILY DIGEST

Prepared in the Press Service, Office of Information, United States Department of Agriculture, for the purpose of presenting all shades of opinion as reflected in the press on matters affecting agriculture, particularly in its economic aspects. Approval or disapproval of views and opinions quoted is expressly disclaimed. The intent is to reflect the news of importance.

Vol. LVIII, No. 32

Section 1

August 7, 1935

**WORK RELIEF  
EMPLOYMENT** More than 550,000 persons are now employed on work relief jobs under the new \$4,000,000,000 program, relief officials said yesterday. Of these, about 400,000 are doing CCC work, 100,000 are on WPA jobs in New York City, 35,000 are on WPA jobs in the rest of the country and more than 15,000 are employed on Federal projects, they said. (Press.)

**POULTRY  
LICENSES** A bill to put dealers and handlers of live poultry under Federal licenses was passed by the House yesterday and sent to the White House. Representative Mitchell (Democrat) of Tennessee, said it was designed to prevent "racketeering" in central markets by charging for services never given. He said the bill, previously passed by the Senate, would cut the cost of a bird to the New York consumer from 15 to 20 cents and boost the price per pound for the southern or western producer by 2 1/2 to 3 cents. The measure merely would bring live poultry into the packers and stockyards act, which provides for licensing of live stock dealers and handlers. (A.P.)

**SHIP SUBSIDY  
MEASURE** A revised ship subsidy bill, designed chiefly to meet objections found by President Roosevelt in earlier ones, was introduced yesterday by Senator Copeland, of New York. It again carried provisions under which the government would put up in cash the differences between costs of constructing ships in this country and in foreign yards, and finance as well the difference between costs of operating ships with American crews and with assertedly lower paid foreign crews. (A.P.)

**N.Y. FLOOD  
SURVEY** Governor Lehman of New York announced last night he had received a survey from the State Highway Department showing that in 14 counties of the recent flood area, 543 town and county bridges were destroyed. He estimated the replacement cost at \$2,500,000. Because the rebuilding of these bridges would be a severe hardship on the towns and counties, the governor said he had decided to recommend to the Federal Government that the state be permitted to set aside from the federal emergency highway funds allocated to it, the sum of \$1,500,000 to replace part of these town and county bridges. (New York Times.)

**RETAIL TRADE** Reflecting both the heavy gains in retail trade throughout the country this summer and the active start of the fall season in the major wholesale markets in New York City, the arrival of buyers during July set a record for this period, according to data compiled yesterday and based on the buyers' arrival listing in the New York Times. (Times.)

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Sawdust Utilization      The Massachusetts Department of Conservation has found a new use for material removed as a result of forest thinnings and slashing. Forest owners are aided in locating a market for cordwood, sawdust and wood shavings. Robert P. Parmenter, extension forester, found a suitable use for these formerly waste products. Some of it is used as cordwood. The rest, which is too small for that use, is converted into sawdust or wood shavings. This process is performed by a newly designed portable grinder adapted for this purpose. There is an increasing demand for those products for use as bedding in cattle barns, poultry houses, for wood flour used in chemical preparations and as cleaning material for fur and silver. It is also used for packing and insulating material. Some of the material is pressed into briquets for use as fuel. The prices quoted range from \$2 a cord for sawdust with the bark in it to \$8 to \$10 a cord for sawdust free from bark. By the carload, sawdust sells for \$20 and \$130. (American Forests, August.)

Air Conditioning      Air conditioning, one of America's newest industries, will be brought into the industrial market place along with one of the oldest industries, heating, and its partner, ventilation. The growing popular understanding of heating, ventilating and air conditioning as related factors which influence health and comfort is evidenced by the number of commercial installations this year and by the active interest in the fourth international heating and ventilating exposition, to take place January 27-31, 1936, in Chicago. (Northwestern Miller, July 31.)

Dual-Purpose Turkeys      A dual purpose turkey is one of the great needs of the turkey industry in California, according to Dr. V. S. Asmundsen, assistant professor of poultry husbandry at the branch of the College of Agriculture at Davis. Most of the income of turkey growers is from the sale of market birds, he says, but "the sale of hatching eggs has become more and more important and appears to be increasing. While most of these are used within the state, an increasingly large number are being shipped out. Too, the hatching of turkey eggs has been expanding. Two hatcheries last year marketed more than 100,000 poult each..." (Nulaid News, July.)

New Cream Whipping Method      G. Frederick Smith and C. A. Getz, University of Illinois, write on "Art of Whipping Cream Acquires a Scientific Finesse" in the Milk Dealer (June). They say in conclusion: "By the new process whipped cream is obtained at an instant's notice and no failures are possible. For a very small charge above the cost of one-half pint of cream for hand whipping the customer gains at least three times as large a volume of whipped cream. The only other charge is a small fee on the container, a deposit to insure return of the bottle. Instead of the process of attempting to whip air bubbles into cream by hand the use of the proper gas causes it to be dissolved in the liquid cream under pressure. Upon release of this pressure the gas

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dissolved in the cream expands and is partially retained by the cream, which is whipped in a twinkling of an eye...This process was invented by C. A. Getz. Various public health authorities have passed upon the principle involved and the sanitation questions favorably. The difficulty in marketing this product through the agency of the community dairy consists mainly in the view, not expressed but otherwise disguised, that the customer gets all the benefit. More convenience, no failures and more whipped cream of finer quality seem to indicate small gross consumption of cream by this method of marketing. Since the process has been covered by patent application it can be confidently predicted that public demand will soon provide for the advent of this product upon the market in some proper form of distribution."

State Planning "An indication of how the idea of studying regional resources has taken root since the national planning movement was initiated under the Public Works Administration is furnished by a list recently compiled by the National Resources Board," says an editorial in Engineering News-Record (August 1). "Resource study meant little to the states before the latter part of 1933, only a few minor technical departments of the state governments being concerned with it; but under the stimulus of the assistance rendered by the national board most of the states set up competent bodies for the purpose. Wider acceptance of the resource study and planning principle has since developed. This is gratifying, for state planning has much to its credit even though its tangible achievements are few...Even the initial data have enabled many state officials and legislators to realize how much light they throw on development problems. In this new understanding lies the significant accomplishment of the state planning movement to date."

Congress, August 5 Mr. McKellar announced that in the event the motion to reconsider the vote on the passage of H.R. 6914, to authorize cooperation with the several states for the purpose of stimulating the acquisition, development and proper administration and management of state forests, and coordinating Federal and state activities in carrying out a national program of forest land management, shall be agreed to, he would propose an amendment to the bill as follows: "In order to insure a stable and efficient organization for the development and administration of the lands acquired under this act, the state shall, after the passage of this act, provide for the employment of a state forester who shall be a trained forester of recognized standing." In connection with this bill the Senate received a message from the House announcing its agreement to S.Con.Res. 22, rescinding the action of the Speaker in signing the enrolled bill H.R. 6914. Mr. Adams submitted the conference report on H.R. 8554, the second deficiency appropriation act, which was agreed to. With respect to amendment numbered 27, providing \$36,000 for the West Indian fruit fly and black fly control, and amendment numbered 29, providing \$1,000,-000 for special research work by the Department and \$8,000,000 for cooperative extension work, the conference report indicated that these two items are in disagreement. A communication was received from the President transmitting a supplemental estimate of appropriation for 1936 for the Soil Conservation Service (H.Doc. 260) which was referred to the Com. on Appropriations.

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Section 3  
MARKET QUOTATIONS

August 6, 1935 -- Livestock at Chicago: Slaughter cattle calves and vealers, steers 900-1300 lbs good and choice 9.50-12.00, cows good 6.00-6.75, heifers 550-750 lbs good and choice 9.00-11.00, vealers good and choice 8.50-9.75, feeder and stocker steers 500-1050 lbs good and choice 7.00-8.75. Hogs: 160-200 lbs good and choice 11.10-11.45, 200-250 lbs good and choice 11.15-11.60, 250-350 lbs good and choice 10.50-11.45, slaughter pigs 100-140 lbs good and choice 9.60-10.90. Slaughter sheep and lambs, lambs good and choice 90 lbs down 7.75-9.00.

Grain: No. 1 D.Nor.Spr.Wheat\* Minneap. 128 3/8-130 3/8, No. 2 D.Nor.Spr\* Minneap. 123 3/8-127 3/8, No. 2 Am.Dur.\* Minneap. 90 $\frac{1}{4}$ -94 $\frac{1}{2}$ , No. 1 Dur. Duluth 91 $\frac{1}{4}$ -113 $\frac{1}{4}$ , No. 2 Hd.Wr.\* K.C. 102 $\frac{1}{2}$ -106 $\frac{3}{4}$ , Chicago 101 $\frac{3}{4}$ -104 $\frac{1}{2}$ , St. Louis 102-103, No. 2 S.R.Wr. St. Louis 93-94, No. 1 W.Wh. Portland 72. No. 2 rye, Minneap. 45-46, No. 2 yellow corn, K.C. 83-84 $\frac{1}{2}$ , St. Louis 87, No. 3 yellow, Chi. 82 $\frac{1}{2}$ -84 $\frac{1}{2}$ , No. 2 mixed, Chi. 82-84. No. 3 white oats, Minneap. 29 1/8-29 7/8, K.C. 31-34, Chi. 31 $\frac{1}{4}$ -32 $\frac{1}{4}$ a/, St. Louis 32. Choice malting barley, Minneap. 52-55, Fair to good malting, Minneap. 38-43, No. 2, Minneap. 36-37. No. 1 flaxseed, Minneap. 157 $\frac{1}{2}$ -160 $\frac{1}{2}$ .

New Jersey sacked Cobbler potatoes ranged 75¢-\$1.00 per 100 pounds in Eastern cities; Idaho sacked Bliss Triumphs \$1.35-1.40 carlot sales in Chicago. Virginia Cobblers \$1.10-1.75 per stave barrel in city markets. Massachusetts Yellow Varieties of onions brought 65-90¢ per 50 pound sacked in the East. New Jersey stock 70-85¢ in Philadelphia. Iowa yellows 75-85¢ in the Middle West. North Carolina Elberta peaches ranged \$1.25-2.75 per bushel basket, all sizes in terminal markets. Illinois Elbertas \$1.65-2.50 in the Middle West; \$1.80-2.10 f.o.b. Anna. Georgia Elbertas \$1.75-3.00 in the East. California and Arizona Salmon Meat and Perfecto cantaloups brought \$2.00-3.50 per standard crate of 45 melons in city markets.

Average price of Middling spot cotton in 10 designated markets was unchanged from the previous close at 11.95 cents per pound. On the same day last year, the price was 13.01 cents. October future contracts on the New York Cotton Exchange advanced 1 point or 11.44 cents; and on the New Orleans Cotton Exchange advanced 2 points to 11.37 cents.

Wholesale prices of fresh creamery butter at New York were: 92 Score, 24 $\frac{1}{4}$  cents; 91 Score, 24 $\frac{1}{4}$  cents; 90 Score, 23 $\frac{3}{4}$  cents. Wholesale prices of No. 1 fresh American cheese at New York were: Flats, 17 cents; S. Daisies, 16 $\frac{1}{2}$ -16 $\frac{3}{4}$  cents; Young Americas, 16 $\frac{1}{2}$ -16 $\frac{3}{4}$  cents. Wholesale prices of fresh eggs, mixed colors, at New York (Urner Barry Company quotations) were: Specials, 27-30 $\frac{3}{4}$  cents; Standards, 26 $\frac{3}{4}$  cents; Firsts, 25 cents. (Prepared by BAE)

\*Prices basis ordinary protein  
a/ Nominal.

# DAILY DIGEST

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Vol. LVIII, No. 33

Section 1

August 8, 1935

R.E.A.  
LOANS President Roosevelt yesterday authorized the Rural Electrification Administration, a part of the \$4,000,000,- 000 works program, to make loans to private utilities and cooperative organizations, as well as to states and municipalities. In an executive order setting up rules and regulations for electrification, the President ordered that not less than 25 percent of expenditures for such projects shall be paid for labor. Wages, under the order, will be set by the REA and will correspond to those effective in communities in which work is done. (Press.)

MUNITIONS  
PURCHASE BAN Italy will be unable to obtain credits from the Export-Import Bank for munitions purchasing purposes, it was learned yesterday in connection with several applications filed with the bank by American exporters for short-term credits to finance cotton shipments to the Italian textile industry. To this extent the administration is applying a munitions embargo policy in the Italo-Ethiopian crisis, although Congressional legislation would be necessary to lay down a regular munitions embargo. (New York Times.)

SUGAR PLAN  
SCRAPPED A Paris wireless to the New York Times says the Chadbourne plan for the regulation of sugar markets, adopted 5 years ago, has been definitely scrapped, according to advices from Brussels. Delegates from all the countries concerned except Germany were there and voted to abandon the plan when it expires on September 1.

CHILEAN AUTO  
IMPORTS The Chilean Government's recently announced plan to limit automobile imports through restrictions on foreign currency drafts has caused importers of foreign cars, principally importers of American cars, to put pressure on diplomatic representatives for action, according to a Santiago report to the New York Times. Various envoys have, therefore, tried to explain to Chilean officials that enforcement of the restrictive measures may lead to trade reprisals abroad. The government is said to have pointed out that it did not want to limit automobile imports, but sought to make foreign drafts available for more indispensable imports.

ELECTRIC OUTPUT The Associated Press adjusted weekly index of electric power production attained the highest point last week since the second week of February 1930. The index reached 101.7 for the week of August 3 compared with 101.4 for the preceding week and 96.2 for the same week of 1934. (A.P.)

August 8, 1935

Insuring  
the Future

"Rural America's importance in conserving national ideals and in providing a vast market for goods is generally accepted," says an editorial in *Country Gentleman* (August). "But the article *Years of Grace* (by O. E. Baker, Department of Agriculture, and E. H. Taylor, associate editor, *Country Gentleman*) in this issue of the *Country Gentleman* shows it to have an even more vital importance. This is in maintaining the nation's human resources. Only in the rural sphere--the small towns and farms--are enough children being born to keep American growing. A fact so filled with significance cannot be disregarded. The strength and security of the nation requires the safeguarding of its sources of population growth. Prudent insurance of the future dictates that national policies be drawn to take this into account. If rural America is to furnish the population reserve of the country, its support--agriculture--cannot be restricted or put at a disadvantage. Thus the matter of sustaining the position and prosperity of agriculture takes on a new and deeper seriousness. The declining birth rate of the cities forces them to look to the rural sections for replacements. What affects the countryside accordingly becomes of urban concern also. It is to the cities' interest that their rural recruits shall have a healthful upbringing, a sound outlook and proper education. Some of the cost of this preparation should be reflected in the tax apportionments, especially in respect to education..."

Canned  
Roasting  
Ears

"From a canning company in Minnesota recently came a succulent news item which commends itself to the farm problem, as well as to the palate," says Printers' Ink editorially in the August 1 issue. "The company is placing on the market 'roasting ears' (corn on the cob to you city-bred folks) vacuum packed in tins...The result is a 'new model' in farm products adapted to marketing the year around, instead of merely in the late summer season. This development suggests once again the mutuality of interest that lies between the producer and the processor of foods. Agriculture's problem is in a large measure a matter of increasing consumption, and it has been amply demonstrated that one sure-fire way of doing that is by offering new and more attractive products..."

Wild-Cotton  
Eradication

The Division of Applications and Information of the Works Program announces that the President has approved an allotment of \$91,200 requested by the Department for the eradication of the worthless wild-cotton plants growing in southern Florida. Protection of the cotton growers in the South and Southeast from their most dangerous enemy, the pink bollworm, is expected as a result of this allotment.

## Salt for Roads

A new surface treatment for roads that may revolutionize the whole road building program in Virginia is being tried out in Northern Neck, says a Kilmarnock (Va.) report to the *Washington Post*. Rock salt is being used as a stabilizer for dirt roads. The treatment is still in the experimental stage.

August 8, 1935

Congress,  
August 6

In the Senate, Mr. Bankhead obtained leave to have printed in the Record three editorials appearing in the Montgomery Advertiser of Montgomery, Ala., relating to the processing tax and tariffs. In the House, Mr. Buchanan, from the Committee on Appropriations, submitted the conference report on H.R. 8554, the second deficiency appropriation bill, which was printed in the Record. Mr. Robertson spoke briefly on the subject of highway safety, commending the Secretary of Agriculture for having printed copies of a 4-page pamphlet dealing with this subject. By the motion of Mr. Twitchell of Tennessee, H.R. 8742, to amend the packers and stockyards act so as to include live poultry, was taken from the Speaker's desk, S. 12 substituted therefor and the latter bill passed; S. 12 was passed by the Senate on May 28, 1935. Mr. Buchanan requested that the conference report on H.R. 8554, the second deficiency appropriation act, 1935, be called up for consideration after the reading of the Journal and disposition of business on the Speaker's table on August 7. There was no objection to this request. On the motion of Mr. Deen, the House considered and passed S. 1811, providing for the publication of statistics relating to spirits of turpentine and rosin. This bill was passed by the Senate May 20, 1935. Mr. Scrugham addressed the House at length on the subject of reciprocal trade agreements.

Tobacco Markets      Increased sales of tobacco for the opening week of the market in Georgia this year, as compared to last year, has been reported by the Georgia State Department of Agriculture. Meanwhile, tobacco cities experienced a continued jam of offerings, with receipts heavy. Douglas reported 1,377,000 pounds sold at an average of 22.25, and Adel said 339,286 pounds were sold at Cook County warehouse at an average of 24.52. Waycross said its sales <sup>for this season</sup> up to last Tuesday had already more than doubled total sales last season. (A.P.)

Works Program Allotments      The Division of Applications and Information of the Works Program announces that the President has approved the following allotments: \$40,350,000 to the Resettlement Administration and to the Bureau of Reclamation, Interior Department, to be used in carrying out the coordinated national program of reclamation and land utilization. (previously the President had approved an allotment of \$12,000,000 to the Forest Service as part of the same program); and \$15,-000,000 to the Bureau of Reclamation for continuance of construction of the All-American Canal, diversion dam and desilting works in Imperial Valley County, California.

Stored Grain Loans      Loans will be made on a business basis to farmers who wish to store grain on their farms, announces Governor Myers of the Farm Credit Administration. "The production credit associations...are equipped to make loans to farmers on a business basis, taking as security grain held for sale and stored in farm warehouses," said Governor Myers. "These will be regular production credit loans and made for any agricultural purpose..." (FCA, No. 7-59.)

Section 3  
MARKET QUOTATIONS

August 7--Slaughter cattle calves and vealers, steers 900-1300 lbs good and choice 9.50-12.15; cows good 6.25-7.00; heifers 550-750 lbs good and choice 9.25-11.00; vealers good and choice 8.50-9.75; feeder and stocker steers 500-1050 lbs good and choice 7.00-8.75. Hogs: 160-200 lbs good and choice 11.30-11.75; 200-250 lbs good and choice 11.45-11.85; 250-350 lbs good and choice 10.75-11.75; slaughter pigs 100-140 lbs good and choice 9.85-11.15. Slaughter sheep and lambs, lambs good and choice 90 lbs down 7.75-9.00.

Grain: No. 1 D.No.Spr.\*Wheat Minneap.  $128\frac{3}{4}$ - $130\frac{3}{4}$ ; No. 2 D.No.Spr.\* Minneap.  $123\frac{3}{4}$ - $127\frac{3}{4}$ ; No. 2 Am.Dur.\*Minneap. 91 3/8-95 3/8; No. 1 Dur. Duluth 92 3/8-112 3/8; No. 2 Hd.Wr.\*K.C. 102-104; Chi.  $100\frac{1}{2}$ -103; St.Louis 101; No. 2 S.R.Wr. St. Louis  $93\frac{1}{2}$ - $94\frac{1}{2}$ ; No. 1 W.Wh. Portland 72. No. 2 rye, Minneap.  $45\frac{1}{2}$ - $46\frac{1}{4}$ . No. 2 yellow corn, K.C.  $83\frac{1}{2}$ - $84\frac{1}{2}$ , St. Louis 88, No. 3 yellow, Chi.  $82\frac{1}{2}$ - $84\frac{1}{4}$ ; No. 2 mixed, Chi.  $81\frac{3}{4}$ -83, No. 3 white oats, Minneap. 29 3/8-30 1/8; K.C.  $31\frac{1}{2}$ , Chi.  $31-31\frac{1}{2}$ , St. Louis  $31-31\frac{1}{2}$ . Choice malting barley, Minneap. 54-57. Fair to good malting Minneap. 39-45. No. 2 Minneap. 37-39. No. 1 flaxseed Minneap.  $158\frac{1}{2}$ - $161\frac{1}{2}$ .

Virginia Cobbler potatoes ranged \$1-\$1.75 per stave barrel in the East. New Jersey sacked Cobblers 60¢-\$1.10 per 100 pounds in eastern cities; 70¢ f.o.b. Northern and Central Points. Idaho sacked Bliss Triumphs \$1.30-\$1.45 carlot sales in Chicago. East Shore Maryland and Delaware Salmon Meat cantaloups brought 50¢-75¢ per standard crate of 36 melons in New York City. California Honey Dews \$1.25-\$1.75 per standard crate, all sizes in city markets. Massachusetts Yellow varieties of onions brought 65¢-90¢ per 50-pound sack in terminal markets. New Jersey stock 75¢-90¢ in New York and Philadelphia. Iowa Yellows 75¢-85¢ in the Middle West. North Carolina Elberta peaches, all sizes, \$1.75-\$2.75 per bushel basket in eastern cities. Illinois Elertas \$1.60-\$2.40 in the Middle West; \$1.75-\$2.10 f.o.b. Anna.

Average price of Middling spot cotton in 10 designated markets declined 14 points from the previous close to 11.81 cents per pound. On the same day last year, the price was 13.46 cents; October futures contracts on the New York Cotton Exchange declined 12 points to 11.32 cents; and on the New Orleans Cotton Exchange declined 7 points to 11.30 cents.

Wholesale prices of fresh creamery butter at New York were: 92 Score,  $24\frac{1}{4}$  cents; 91 Score,  $24\frac{1}{2}$  cents; 90 Score,  $23\frac{3}{4}$ ¢. Wholesale prices of No. 1 fresh American cheese at New York were: Flats, 17 cents; S. Daisies,  $16\frac{1}{2}$ - $16\frac{3}{4}$  cents; Young Americas,  $16\frac{1}{2}$ - $16\frac{3}{4}$  cents. Wholesale prices of fresh eggs, mixed colors, at New York (Urner Barry Company quotations) were: Specials,  $27\frac{1}{2}$ -31 cents; Standards,  $26\frac{3}{4}$ -27 cents; Firsts,  $25\frac{1}{2}$  cents. (Prepared by BAE)

\*Prices basis ordinary protein.

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# DAILY DIGEST

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Vol. LVIII, No. 34

Section 1

August 9, 1935

**COMMODITY EXCHANGE CONTROL BILL** The Senate Agriculture Committee tentatively approved yesterday the House bill extending Federal control over all commodity exchanges. The action was subject, however, to an agreement with House leaders that cotton will be exempt. Objection to including cotton was made by Senator Smith, chairman of the committee, who said he did not want any interference with the present cotton futures act, which, he gave as his opinion, was "working splendidly". (A.P.)

**ITALIAN COTTON BUYING** Official announcement was made yesterday that because of "generally unsettled" conditions the Export-Import Bank would take no action on the applications by American exporters for credits to finance cotton shipments to Italy. Italy may still purchase cotton for cash or on her own credit arrangements. (New York Times.)

**HOUSE PASSES LEAVE BILLS** By an overwhelming majority the House yesterday voted to restore 30-day vacations and to allow a standard 15-day cumulative sick leave for all civilian Government employees. The action followed an hour and a quarter debate. No record votes were taken. The companion bills now go to the Senate, where prompt consideration is promised. (Washington Post.)

**CUBAN SUGAR** Exports of sugar from Cuba were the highest for any week this year during the week ended August 3, with 132,506 long tons shipped, according to the New York Coffee & Sugar Exchange. The United States led the list with 66,613 tons, while the United Kingdom took 49,435 tons, France, 1,927; other European ports, 7,109; Egypt, 4,361; and Japan and China, 3,061 tons. (Press.)

**BANK CLEARINGS** Bank clearings for the first week of August were the highest since 1931, Dun & Bradstreet's weekly report yesterday showed. The total for the 22 leading cities in the United States for the week ended Wednesday was \$5,596,320,000, against \$4,086,541,000 a year ago, an increase of 36.9 percent. (A.P.)

**MACHINE TOOL INDUSTRY** A "phenomenal" rise in business in the machine tool industry, held to indicate a pronounced boost to the heavy goods industries, was reported yesterday by the Department of Commerce. The machine tool orders index has risen to a point well above the 15-year average, according to R.E.W. Harrison, chief of the machinery division of the department. (Press.)

August 9, 1935

Profits and Wages T. J. Kreps, Stanford University, is author of "Dividends, Interest, Profits, Wages, 1923-35", in the Quarterly Journal of Economics (August). The concluding paragraph says: "The available evidence, fragmentary as it is, lends support to three conclusions: first, that corporate security holders not only profited most from the boom in the twenties, but suffered least from the depression in the thirties; second, that in the last two years, 1933 and 1934, factory payrolls, while increasing considerably under the stimulus of various economic and governmental influences, have not yet reached the levels (in terms of 1923-25) at which dividend payments, interest payments and compensation of officers have been maintained; and third, that profits, tho still less than one-half their level in 1926, have shown a greater recovery in 1934 over 1933 than have payrolls."

Poison Ivy Facts W. C. Muenscher, Department of Agriculture, Cornell University, writing on "Poison Ivy and Poison Sumac" in The Forecast (August) reports that "recent experiments indicate that the most active poisoning principle, toxicodendrol, is a nonvolatile substance which is soluble in alcohol and insoluble in water. This non-volatile gummy substance is produced in the resinous juice of the resin ducts of the leaves, flowers, fruits and bark of stem and roots. The wood, pollen grains, and hairs from the leaves do not seem to contain the poison. The poisonous principle can be carried to individuals by particles of soot in smoke. According to this view poisoning cannot occur unless an individual comes in contact with some of the poison directly by touching some objects such as clothes, tools or particles of smoke carrying some of the poison. In spite of numerous claims of poisoning without contact, numerous tests by recent workers on many individuals indicate that contact with the poisonous juice is necessary in order to produce the blisters and vesicles so characteristic in ordinary cases of poisoning..."

Bumper Pine Seed Crop This is the year of the big pine seed fall in the South, says a report to the press. All the great, even-aged stands of southern pine trace back to a year of extraordinary seed crop. Once in five to ten years comes one of these bumper crops. Reports from all the pine lands of the South concur that a tremendous crop of pine seed is maturing now--longleaf, slash, loblolly, shortleaf, the four principal species of southern pine. If fires can only be kept out of the woods this autumn and winter, billions of new pine seedlings will be well started toward big timber trees of the future. The conservation department of the Southern Pine Association, supported by the forestry department of the National Lumber Manufacturers Association, is asking all the numerous agencies interested in perpetuation of the South's pine forests to join in a concerted effort to plant pine trees this year on every acre of pine woods land in the entire South. The forest industries, the agricultural extension forces, and the Forest Services of Nation and State will combine to bring home to every southern man, woman and child that 1935 can be made the year when "the South was replanted to pine trees". (Southern Lumberman, August 1.)

August 9, 1935

Congress, The Senate concurred in the House amendments to S. 1811, August 7 providing for the publication of statistics relating to spirits of turpentine and rosin; this bill is now ready for the signature of the President. The Vice President laid before the Senate the action of the House on certain amendments of the Senate to H.R. 8554, the second deficiency appropriation act, 1935. On a motion of Mr. Adams the Senate concurred in these amendments. The House agreed to the conference report on this bill. On motions by Mr. Buchanan, the House receded and concurred in Senate amendment numbered 27, providing \$36,000 for West Indian fruit fly and black fly control, and amendment numbered 29, providing \$1,000,-000 for special research work by the Department and \$8,000,000 for cooperative extension work. This deficiency appropriation bill is now ready for the President. During consideration of bills on the calendar, the House passed S. 3192 to increase the limit of cost for the Department extensible building (this bill was passed by the Senate July 29, 1935).

Northwest Lumber "With the lumber strike finally settled in Oregon, the state is looking forward to substantial increases in construction activity for the late summer and fall months in both rural and urban districts," reports Wallace S. Wharton in a Portland letter to the New York Times. "...Despite the strike, building in Portland was more than double in the first seven months of this year than in the same period of 1934. More than two-thirds of the value in permits represents new construction. In the rural districts construction of farm buildings, homes and public buildings is proceeding at a substantial rate..."

Soviet Freight The Soviet railways are keeping up their remarkable gain in freight car loadings, which began almost immediately after L. M. Kaganovich took hold of this, says a Moscow report to the press. Loadings are running close to 73,000 cars daily, whereas before Mr. Kaganovich reorganized the entire transport organization they were only 59,000.

Bank Failures The almost complete disappearance of bank failures was one of the high lights in the report of the Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation for the 18-month period ended June 30, announced Leo T. Crowley, chairman of the board of the corporation. Only 22 banks carrying insurance have failed in the 18 months, the report disclosed. All but three of them had been put in liquidation prior to June 30. The deposit insurance corporation was liable to the extent of \$2,760,-000 on the \$2,088,000 total deposits of the 19 institutions placed in liquidation. (Press.)

Blister Rust The white pine blister rust is being fought this summer by 10,000,000 boys working under the supervision of the Bureau of Entomology and Plant Quarantine, says the Director of Emergency Conservation Work. Since April 1933, members of the CCC under supervision of the Department of Agriculture have contributed materially to the success of the work by providing labor for the <sup>working</sup> eradication of wild currant and gooseberry plants in white pine areas in a radius of each CCC camp.

Section 3  
MARKET QUOTATIONS

August 8--Livestock at Chicago: Slaughter cattle calves and vealers, steers 900-1300 lbs good and choice 9.50-12.25, cows good 6.50-7.25, heifers 550-750 lbs good and choice 9.25-11.00, vealers good and choice 8.50-9.75, feeder and stocker steers 500-1050 lbs good and choice 7.00-8.75. Hogs: 160-200 lbs good and choice 11.40-11.90, 200-250 lbs good and choice 11.50-12.05, 250-350 lbs good and choice 11.00-11.85, slaughter pigs 100-140 lbs good and choice 10.00-11.25. Slaughter sheep and lambs, lambs good and choice 90 lbs down 7.75-9.00.

Grain: No. 1 D.No. Spr.\*Wheat Minneap.  $126\frac{1}{4}$ - $128\frac{1}{4}$ , No. 2 D.No.Spr.\* Minneap.  $123\frac{1}{4}$ - $126\frac{1}{4}$ , No. 2 Am.Dur.\*Minneap.  $91\frac{1}{4}$ - $95\frac{1}{4}$ , No. 1 Dur. Duluth  $92\frac{1}{4}$ - $114\frac{1}{4}$ , No. 2 Hd.Wr.\*K.C.  $101\frac{1}{2}$ - $103\frac{3}{4}$ , Chi. 102-104, St.Louis 100- $101\frac{1}{2}$ , No. 2 S.R.Wr. St.Louis  $93\frac{1}{2}$ -94, No. 1 W.Wh. Portland 72. No. 2 rye, Minneap. 45 1/8-46 1/8. No. 2 yellow corn, K.C.  $84\frac{1}{2}$ -85, St. Louis 86, No. 3 yellow Chi.  $83\frac{1}{4}$ - $84\frac{1}{4}$ , No. 2 mixed, Chi.  $82\frac{1}{4}$ - $83\frac{1}{2}$ a/. No. 3 white oats, Minneap. 29 5/8-30 1/8, K.C. 31, Chi.  $31\frac{1}{4}$ -32, St. Louis  $31\frac{1}{2}$ -32. Choice malting barley, Minneap. 56-60, Fair to good malting, Minneap. 41-47, No. 2 Minneap. 37-39. No. 1 flaxseed, Minneap.  $158\frac{1}{2}$ - $161\frac{1}{2}$ .

Virginia Cobbler potatoes ranged \$1.10-\$1.75 per stave barrel in eastern cities. New Jersey sacked Cobblers 75¢-\$1.10 per 100 pounds in the East; 70¢ f.o.b. Northern and Central points. Idaho sacked Bliss Triumphs \$1.35-\$1.40 carlot sales in Chicago. Massachusetts Yellow Varieties of onions brought 60¢-90¢ per 50-pound sack in eastern cities. New Jersey stock 75¢-80¢ in Philadelphia. Iowa Yellows 75¢-85¢ in the Middle West. North Carolina Elberta peaches, all sizes, \$1.75-\$3 per bushel basket in terminal markets. Illinois Elbertas \$1.60-\$2.40 in the Middle West; \$1.75-\$2.10 f.o.b. Anna.

Average price of Middling spot cotton in 10 designated markets declined 21 points from the previous close to 11.60 cents per pound. On the same day last year, the price was 13.63¢. October futures contracts on the New York Cotton Exchange declined 20 points to 11.12 cents; and on the New Orleans Cotton Exchange declined 24 points to 11.06 cents.

Wholesale prices of fresh creamery butter at New York were: 92 Score,  $24\frac{3}{4}$  cents; 91 Score,  $24\frac{1}{2}$  cents; 90 Score,  $24\frac{1}{4}$  cents. Wholesale prices of No. 1 fresh American cheese at New York were: Flats, 17 cents; S.Daisies,  $16\frac{1}{2}$ - $16\frac{3}{4}$  cents; Y.Americas,  $16\frac{1}{2}$ - $16\frac{3}{4}$  cents. Wholesale prices of fresh eggs, mixed colors, at New York (Urner Barry Company quotations) were: Specials,  $27\frac{1}{2}$ -31 cents; Standards,  $26\frac{3}{4}$ -27 cents; Firsts,  $25\frac{1}{2}$  cents. (Prepared by BAE)

\*Prices basis ordinary protein.  
a/Nominal.

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# DAILY DIGEST

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Vol. LVIII, No. 35

Section 1

August 10, 1935

**TRUCK AND  
BUS BILL  
SIGNED** Buses and trucks engaged in interstate commerce were placed yesterday under Federal regulation similar to that exercised over railroads, when President Roosevelt signed the motor carrier bill. The bill will become effective on October 1, but the Interstate Commerce Commission is authorized to postpone the effective date to any time not later than April 1, 1936, if such postponement appears warranted. The act applies to all forms of buses and trucks which carry passengers or freight across state lines except those used exclusively in the transportation of livestock, fish, agricultural commodities or newspapers. (Press.)

**SOCIAL  
SECURITY  
MEASURE** President Roosevelt's social security bill, designed to make the American people secure "against the major hazards and vicissitudes of life," and the keystone of his whole program for social reform, ended its long course through Congress yesterday when the Senate ratified the conference report on the measure without a record vote. The House acted favorably yesterday. (Press.)

**OIL AND  
GAS PACTS** President Roosevelt asked Congress in a 150-word message yesterday to consent to state compacts to conserve gas and oil. Supporters of pending oil legislation said the President also would like to see final action on a broad program which would include creation of a Federal Petroleum Board. (A.P.)

**CCC TO AID  
N.Y. FARMERS** Governor Lehman of New York yesterday ordered Civilian Conservation Corps men put to work on southern New York farms to help flood-stricken farmers rehabilitate their lands, salvage any remaining crops and get fields in shape for next year's planting. Dr. Frank B. Howe, regional director of the Federal Conservation Service, said he expected to have 50 or 75 men at work today on Broome and Chenango County farms and that he hoped to extend the service to Tompkins and other counties Monday. (A.P.)

**GERMAN  
EMPLOYMENT** "It was officially announced yesterday that at the end of July the total number of registered unemployed in Germany had dropped to 1,754,000," reports Otto D. Tolischus in a Berlin wireless to the New York Times. "This compared with the record high of 6,013,000 at the end of January, 1933--beginning the year 1 of the National Socialist epoch--which is used as the standard of comparison to measure National Socialist achievements..."

August 10, 1935

Uniform  
Cotton

"There was a time, not very many years ago, that the quality and staple of Texas black land cotton was unquestioned," says an editorial in Farm and Ranch (August 1). "It was recognized as the best cotton produced in the world. Today, because of attempts to procure an early maturing cotton with which to beat the boll weevil, and through a mixture of seed and cross pollination, black land cotton shows up in the markets in various lengths and varying quality of fiber and almost devoid of uniformity. As a result farmers are penalized severely in price and European spinners do not seem to be anxious about making purchases. The Federal Government has recognized this condition, and as one of the steps to increase the demand for American cotton, specialists are demonstrating the utility of the best types of good staple cotton with a view of making a selection to be used in uniform planting through the black land belt. As a matter of fact, this work has been going on for several years and Gonzales County is the first county to go one hundred percent in the planting of a uniform variety. Dallas County recently organized to put over the same program. Other counties will follow suit, and while it may be several years before the entire belt has been organized, the influence of those counties already profiting by better prices and better yields will speed up the program elsewhere."

Economic  
Articles

The Quarterly Journal of Economics (August) contains the following articles: Dividends, Interest, Profits, Wages, 1923-35, T. J. Kreps, Stanford University; The Stabilization Doctrines of Carl Snyder, Harold L. Reed, Cornell University; The Term "Favorable Balance of Trade", Frank Whitson Fetter, Haverford College; Sociological Elements in Economic Thought. II. The Analytical Factor View, Talcott Parsons, Harvard University.

Strength of  
Rag Papers

"The results of a further phase of the papermaking studies being made at the National Bureau of Standards to relate the papermaking materials and processes to the strength and stability of papers are reported in the Bureau's Research Paper 794, which appeared in the June number of the Journal of Research," says an editorial in the Paper Trade Journal (August 1). "Papers were made in the bureau mill by the usual commercial processes, and under carefully controlled conditions, from a mixture of new rags and a mixture of old rags procured from the stock of a commercial mill. In addition to the usual chemical and physical tests, the papers were tested for stability by heating them for 72 hours at 100 degrees C. The tests gave further evidence of the importance of considering the cellulosic purity of fibrous raw materials in manufacturing papers to be used for record purposes. The new rags had a higher degree of cellulosic purity and were stronger than the old rags, and these differences were reflected in the papers. When made under the best conditions, the new-rag papers were very strong and stable, while the old-rag papers were less stable and weaker. The cellulosic purity of the fibers in the rags was improved somewhat in the cooking and bleaching operations but did not change materially..."

August 10, 1935

Codliver Oil May Injure Animals A diet containing codliver oil has been found to produce muscle and heart injuries in various grass-eating animals, according to studies covering a period of seven years, recently reported by Prof. C. M. McCay, Dr. L. A. Maynard, and L. L. Madsen, of the laboratory of animal nutrition, Cornell University. The injuries have been much more severe with a synthetic diet of purified food, but toxic symptoms have also been obtained with natural foods. Rabbits, guinea pigs, sheep and goats have been found susceptible to these injuries. Sheep and goats on pasture, receiving a daily dose of 7/10 gram of codliver oil per 1,000 grams of body weight, died within 93 days, showing the toxic symptoms. Animals receiving half this amount succumbed within 226 days, but an intake of 1/10 gram did not produce any observable harm over this period. The writers point out that the levels of codliver oil which have been found injurious are not in excess of the amounts sometimes recommended for various farm animals and for children. They suggest that the feeding of the oil to farm herbivora in any but the lowest amounts is open to question, pending further study. (Science News Letter, August 3.)

Works Fund Allotments The President has approved an allotment of \$1,200,000 requested by the Division of Research and Statistics, Treasury Department, for a statistical compilation and analysis of individual, corporation, partnership and fiduciary income tax returns; and \$350,000 requested by the Department of Labor, to be expended by the U.S. Employment Service in the development of job specifications and occupational classification for occupations in all types of industry.



# DAILY DIGEST

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Vol. LVIII, No. 36

Section 1

August 12, 1935.

## GENERAL MOTORS TO BUILD

General Motors Corporation announced a \$50,000,000 plant expansion program -- the largest such operation since the start of the depression -- which swelled the total of recent industrial building to around \$100,000,000, says a copyrighted report from the New York office of the United Press. The building program was particularly significant to the financial district inasmuch as it bespoke confidence of industry in business recovery.

## INCOME UP IN 1934

The national income in 1934 exceeded that of 1933 by \$5,000,000,000, the Division of Economic Research of the Commerce Department estimated yesterday. The national income for 1934 was given as \$49,400,000,000, as compared with \$44,400,000,000 in 1933. Each of the 12 major industrial groups, with the exception of the electric light and power and manufactured gas industries, and each type of income payment, except interest, shared in the 1934 rise. Generally, the 1934 gains were largest in those industries and types of income payments which had recorded the largest relative declines during the depression. (Washington Post).

## ELECTRIC POWER

Sales of electric energy are setting an almost unprecedented pace this year, according to Electrical World. There has been a steady upward trend since May and the rise is continuing. Not only is the output of energy now 8 percent greater than at the same season last year, but it has surpassed that of the highest peak last winter and is 6 percent greater than it was at this time in the record year, 1929. Present indications are that all-time records will be matched within a few months and that the demand for electricity next winter will be above the highest previous peak. (Press).

## GERMAN GRAIN CROP

The bread supply of the German people is safe at least until next year's harvest, says an Associated Press report from Berlin (Aug. 10). The second official crop estimate, in thousands of tons, placed the cereal harvest at approximately 22,410, as compared with 21,600 in 1934. Of this, 12,640 was breadstuff cereals and 1,000 mixed grains. Barley is 3,380, as compared with 3,200 in 1934 and oats 5,390, as compared with 5,450.

August 12, 1935

Marion Dorset "Let us lay our humble wreath on the grave of Dr. Marion Dorset, V.M.D., a modest but highly useful public servant," says an editorial in the Pennsylvania Farmer (August 3). "He did many things well, but his first notable achievement was the discovery of the serum which affords protection against hog cholera. This serum he patented but not to profit thereby, for he turned it over to the Department of Agriculture for the benefit of the public. He predicted that it would 'materially reduce' the enormous losses resulting from hog cholera, and it did. Dr. Dorset was not an old man, 63 years; but he had a long record of service in the Department of Agriculture, achieved much and gave it all to the public."

Brazilian Cotton A Sao Paulo, Brazil, report by the Associated Press says estimates continue to be revised downward for Sao Paulo's 1935 cotton crop. Dr. Carlos Souza Nazareth, president of the Commodity Exchange, said inclement weather on the heels of a protracted drought had brought estimates down from 792,000 United States bales to 440,000. It is hoped to scrape together between now and the end of the year some 316,000 bales. Should these hopes be realized, Sao Paulo would still top last year's record exports, even though not in the degree previously expected. Exports in 1934 were about 308,000 United States bales.

Merchandising Business "From practically every one of the 25 states represented at the annual fall session of the Interstate Merchants Council in Chicago recently came the same word, 'the farmer is buying again', says S. J. Duncan-Clark, in correspondence to the New York Times. "The attendance at the council approximated 10,000 buyers...F. H. Van Allen, president of the council, owner of a big department store in Clinton, Iowa, and head of the Central States Department Stores, Inc., ventured the forecast that department store selling in the Middle West will run from 20 to 25 percent ahead of 1934 for the balance of the current year. 'We are now seeing in our stores as regular customers farmers who have been only intermittent visitors in recent years,' he asserted. 'They are paying cash and buying substantial merchandise.'...The feeling that things have taken a turn for the better in the merchandising business is particularly strong in the northwestern districts. A record retail business is reported, and bumper crops of wheat are foreseen, despite some concern about damage from rust...This year the style shows attracted more than curious and admiring interest. The throng was in a buying humor and the trend covered a broader field and included a larger ordering of quality merchandise..."

Wild Rice Areas The Secretary of the Interior has authority, under terms of a bill signed by President Roosevelt, to acquire for exclusive use for Indians at least four wild rice areas in Minnesota. The act also created a permanent reserve in Clearwater County to be known as Wild Rice Lake Indian Reserve. The primary purpose of the bill as explained in the report of the Senate Indian Affairs Committee, was to condemn state-owned land considered essential to creation of the Clearwater County reserve. (A.P.)

August 12, 1935

Bolivian Cattle Purchase      South America, among the foremost cattle-raising areas in the world, is buying breeding stock from the United States, says a New York report by the United Press. The second shipment of a consignment of more than 200 registered Holstein heifers, designed to work a Nordic strain into the vast dairy holdings of Patino Mines and Enterprises, Inc., at Oruro, Bolivia, has left the United States. It constitutes the largest shipment of cattle to any South American country in recent years. J. A. Arguedas, purchasing agent in New York, predicted that further shipments of cattle will be made from this country for breeding purposes. "A few years ago some cattle were sent to southern Chile," he said. "The cattle <sup>shipped recently possess</sup> a remarkably fine strain. Previously we have made similar importations from Holland, but the heifers from mid-western United States are of even better quality..."

Congress, August 9      Mr. Massingale addressed the House on the subject of the Frazier-Lemke bill. Mr. Bulow, from the Committee on Civil Service, reported S. 3160, to amend the law relating to residence requirements of applicants for examinations before the Civil Service Commission (H.Rept. 1223) without amendment. Mr. Smith, from the Committee on Agriculture and Forestry, to which was referred S. 2910 to add certain lands to the Weiser National Forest, reported it with amendments and submitted a report (H.Rept. 1225) thereon.

Erosion Dangers      National agriculture has less than a century of life remaining if widespread soil erosion continues unabated, Morris L. Cooke, Rural Electrification Administrator, warned recently, in an address before the National Institute of Public Affairs, American University. The REA administrator coupled his warning with the observation that rural electrification, by furnishing power for pumping water, will prove an important factor in "the struggle for national survival." He said: "...As a management engineer sees it, we have not much more than 20 years in which to learn the technique of soil erosion control, build up the personnel necessary to make a far-flung battle line and, most difficult of all, to change the thought of our people so that ownership of land will not imply the right to ruin it..." (New York Journal of Commerce, August 7.)

Stiff Lamb Disease      Cornell University has found a way to prevent the stiff lamb disease, a trouble which causes loss in flocks of sheep through the United States, says an Ithaca report by the Associated Press. A means of prevention has been found without uncovering the cause of the disease. The method has not failed once in six years of experiments at Cornell, conducted by Prof. J. P. Willman and associates. Proper feeding of the mother sheep does it. The effective ration is mixed clover and timothy hay, corn silage and a concentrate mixture of one part of wheat bran and two of oats. This the ewes are fed moderately. They are not allowed to become too fat and are given plenty of exercise. The search for the cause is being continued at Cornell.

Section 3  
MARKET QUOTATIONS

August 9, 1935--Livestock at Chicago: Slaughter cattle calves and vealers, steers 900-1300 lbs good and choice 9.50-12.25, cows good 6.50-7.25, heifers 550-750 lbs good and choice 9.25-11.00, vealers good and choice 8.75-10.00, feeder and stocker steers 500-1050 lbs good and choice 7.00-8.75. Hogs: 160-200 lbs good and choice 11.40-11.95, 200-250 lbs good and choice 11.40-12.00, 250-350 lbs good and choice 10.85-11.75, slaughter pigs 100-140 lbs good and choice 10.00-11.25. Slaughter sheep and lambs, lambs good and choice 90 lbs down 7.85-9.00.

Grain: No. 1 D.No.Spr.Wheat\*Minneap.  $124\frac{3}{4}$ - $128\frac{3}{4}$ , No. 2 D.No.Spr.\* Minneap.  $121\frac{3}{4}$ - $125\frac{3}{4}$ , No. 2 Am.Dur.\*Minneap. 88-96, No. 1 Dur.Duluth,  $92\frac{1}{2}$ - $114\frac{1}{2}$ , No. 2 Hd.Wr.\*K.C.  $102\frac{3}{4}$ - $104\frac{1}{2}$ , Chi.  $102\frac{1}{2}$ - $103\frac{1}{2}$ , St. Louis 102-103, No. 2 S.R.Wr. St.Louis 94-94 $\frac{1}{2}$ , No. 1 W.Wh. Portland  $72\frac{1}{2}$ . No. 2 rye, Minneap. 44 3/8-46 3/8, No. 2 yellow corn, K.C. 85-86, St. Louis 86-86 $\frac{1}{2}$ , No. 3 yellow, Chi.  $83\frac{3}{4}$ - $84\frac{1}{2}$ , St. Louis 85 $\frac{1}{2}$ , No. 2 mixed, Chi.  $83\frac{3}{4}$ - $84\frac{1}{2}$ a/. No. 3 white oats, Minneap. 29 7/8-30 3/8, K.C. 31, Chi. 31-31 $\frac{1}{2}$ , St.Louis 31 $\frac{1}{2}$ . Choice malting barley, Minneap. 56-60, fair to good malting, Minneap. 41-47, No. 2, Minneap. 37-39. No. 1 flaxseed, Minneap.  $158\frac{1}{4}$ - $161\frac{1}{4}$ .

New Jersey sacked Cobbler potatoes ranged 75¢-\$1.05 per 100 pounds in eastern cities; 70¢ f.o.b. Northern and Central points. Idaho sacked Bliss Triumphs \$1.35 carlot sales in Chicago. Virginia Cobblers \$1.50-\$1.65 per stave barrel in the East. North Carolina Elberta peaches, all sizes, \$2.40-\$3.25 per bushel basket in terminal markets. Illinois Elbertas \$1.90-\$2.50 in the Middle West; \$2-\$2.10 f.o.b. Anna. Massachusetts Yellow Varieties of onions sold at 60¢-90¢ per 50-pound sack in eastern cities. Iowa stock 80¢-90¢ in the Middle West.

Average price of Middling spot cotton in 10 designated markets advanced 7 points from the previous close to 11.67 cents per pound. On the same day last year, the price was 13.45 cents. October futures contracts on the New York Cotton Exchange advanced 6 points to 11.18 cents; and on the New Orleans Cotton Exchange advanced 9 points to 11.15 cents.

Wholesale prices of fresh creamery butter at New York were: 92 Score,  $24\frac{3}{4}$  cents; 91 Score,  $24\frac{1}{2}$  cents; 90 Score,  $24\frac{1}{4}$  cents. Wholesale prices of No. 1 fresh American cheese at New York were: Flats, 17 cents; S.Daisies,  $16\frac{1}{2}$ - $16\frac{3}{4}$  cents; Y.Americas,  $16\frac{1}{2}$ - $16\frac{3}{4}$  cents. Wholesale prices of fresh eggs, mixed colors, at New York (Urner Barry Company quotations) were: Specials, 28-31 $\frac{1}{2}$  cents; Standards,  $27\frac{1}{2}$  cents; Firsts,  $25\frac{3}{4}$  cents.  
(Prepared by BAE)

\*Prices basis ordinary protein.

s      a/ Nominal.

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# DAILY DIGEST

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Vol. LVIII, No. 37

Section 1

August 13, 1935.

**"HUMORAL" CONTROL OF ORGANS** From Leningrad, Walter Duranty reports to the New York Times that the release of hormones into the blood stream by stimulation of the nerves can affect distant organs. Dr. Horsley Gantt of Baltimore told the International Physiological Congress yesterday that it had been demonstrated that the action of internal organs not normally controlled by volition, such as the heart, kidneys, lungs and digestive tract, could be modified, or "conditioned," in Professor Ivan Pavlov's sense of the word, by the liberation of hormones under higher nerve control. It thus follows that the behavior of the organs has a humoral -- that is blood stream -- as well as a neural basis of mechanism.

**GEORGIA FREIGHT RATES** The Georgia Public Service Commission, says an Augusta report, lost its fight before a three-judge Federal court to prevent the Interstate Commerce Commission from putting into effect railroad freight rates higher than those prescribed by the Georgia commission. Under the reduced scale of rates authorized by the Georgia Public Service Commission, freight on classes one to twelve, covering high class merchandise comprising 10 to 15 percent of total haulings, was affected sharply. (Press).

**ELECTRIC POWER PEAK** The use of electrical power has passed the peak of 1929, and "a very definite improvement" in business has been noted, Gerard Swope, president of the General Electric Company, told 10,000 employes gathered at Bridgeport, Conn., says a report to the New York Times. This improvement in business is making itself manifest in other lines, Mr. Swope said.

**GEORGIA TOBACCO MARKET** Georgia tobacco growers last week sold 27,733,743 pounds of the leaf valued at \$6,039,891.81, Garland Bagley, statistician for the State Department of Agriculture announced yesterday, says a Valdosta report to the Associated Press. The pound average price was 21.26. For the corresponding week of 1934, sales were 15,247,178 pounds, at an average of 20.45. Sales during the three weeks this year have exceeded sales for the entire season last year. (Washington Post).

**Power Pruning** "A light-weight power-driven pole saw has been developed at the Forest Products Laboratory", says an article on Power Pruning by John B. Cuno, in the August issue of the Journal of Forestry. "This power pruner promises to make pruning a more practical part of forest management, affording additional woods employment and more than repaying its cost in the shorter rotation required to produce high-quality lumber. It consists of a small gasoline engine, a flexible shafting with housing, and a circular saw. The entire unit can be mounted on either a toboggan or a light wheel gig so that it can be easily dragged through the woods. The saw, which is driven by means of the shafting, operates without fatiguing the operator as does hand pruning. It also makes a much smoother cut for healing and does not leave stubs. Various lengths of interchangeable hollow aluminum tubing enable pruning up to approximately 14 feet above the ground. The complete outfit weighs 60 pounds and can be manufactured for approximately \$150. The design and development of this unit is largely the work of engineer B. G. Heebink and has been made possible through E.C.W. funds".

**Ammonia Fertilizer in Water** "Gassing orchards into lively production is a new achievement of California chemists reported to the American Chemical Society. The gas is ammonia, delivered to the farmer in high-pressure cylinders, and metered out into his irrigation water. The ammonia gas process is the least laborious kind of manure-spreading yet discovered. The gas automatically dissolves and is distributed without further special attention. Already a large daily production of synthetic ammonia is being manufactured for this service in the San Francisco district by chemical combination of atmospheric nitrogen with cheap by-product hydrogen available in vast supply from the Kettleman Hills natural gas stores. This ammonia, liquefied as for the refrigeration industry, is shipped in steel cylinders and introduced at high pressure into irrigation streams, thus yielding a very dilute solution -- perhaps 40 parts per 1,000,000 -- which shortly reaches the soil and roots, where it seems to stay until oxidized into plant food." (Wall St. Journal, Aug. 10)

**Balsam Worthless To Deer** "White-tailed deer, chiefly browsing animals, have their food preference just as do human beings. And like people, they often eat foods which have no nutritive value", Seth Gordon writes in September Field and Stream. "Doctor Gardiner Bump and his assistants of the New York Conservation Department determined to learn the food preferences and requirements of the deer of that state. In cooperation with the New York State College of Agriculture and others, a series of studies was launched two years ago. . . Balsam, which is readily eaten by deer and heretofore considered a staple food, was found to be absolutely worthless. Deer actually starved to death on it. Hemlock, while somewhat better, was of little value also. And marsh hay was not

only useless but the deer would not eat it. White cedar browse, yellow birch and soft maple browse, on the other hand, proved entirely satisfactory for maintaining deer in weight and vigor. Alfalfa hay and grain also were found suitable, but because of their weight and bulk presented problems in the back country. Open water is not necessary where the ground is covered with snow".

Irradiated Foods "V. Sukharev tells the story of the part ultra-violet rays plays on foods, in the Soviet journal Scientific and Technical Front. Two groups of rats were tested -- one with food lacking rickets-preventing vitamins, the other with the same food to which radium-activated yeast, meat and bone meal had been added. After three weeks only one rickety rat of the first control group was feebly crawling around. All the rats in the second group were alive and active. In testing chickens, it was found activated meat and bone meal had an effect like codliver oil. The chickens increased in weight by an amount that could not be attributed to normal growth alone. Control birds fed in the regular way were puny in comparison. Chickens fed on radium-activated diets live longer, and when they become mature hens, they lay forty percent more eggs, and of richer content". (Medical Record, Aug. 7)

21 Years of Research at Cheshunt A concluding section of a "History and Work of the Experimental and Research Station, Cheshunt" which have run through several issues of The Gardeners' Chronicle (London) appear in the July 27 issue. It says in part: "It is pleasing to look back over the past twenty-one years and note the advances which have been made in horticultural knowledge and in controlling those diseases and pests of glasshouse plants which in the early days were causing such serious losses in this section of horticulture. The story of the investigations is not one long continuous line of successes; black spots there were, when the immediate problem seemed to evade all attempts to solve it; but in the end skill, hard work, and patience triumphed. The annual toll of 40,000 pounds which the Tomato moth caterpillars exacted was reduced to a few hundred pounds, spent on spraying, trapping, etc., and the sight of heaps of bitten and disfigured fruits has disappeared. As with the Tomato moth caterpillar, so with the other pests and diseases. No longer need they be feared if methods discovered by scientific research are applied systematically. Scientific investigation conducted along such lines that practical application is always in view has amply justified itself so far as the glasshouse industry is concerned. Not only is the period under review noteworthy for the discoveries it has witnessed, but what is even more important it has seen an ever increasing willingness on the part of the grower to co-operate with the scientist both in research and in the application of control measures".

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August 13, 1935

Section 3  
MARKET QUOTATIONS

August 12--Livestock at Chicago (Closing Quotations): Slaughter cattle, calves and vealers, steers 900-1300 lbs good and choice 9.25-12.50; cows good 6.50-7.25; heifers 550-750 lbs good and choice 9.25-11.25; vealers good and choice 8.75-10.00; feeder and stocker steers 500-1050 lbs good and choice 7.00-8.75; Hogs: 160-200 lbs good and choice 11.50-12.15; 200-250 lbs good and choice 11.65-12.15; 250-350 lbs good and choice 11.10-12.00; slaughter pigs 100-140 lbs good and choice 10.25-11.50. Slaughter sheep and lambs, lambs good and choice 90 lbs down 7.85-9.00.

Grain: No.1 D.No.Spr. Wheat\* Minneap. 119 3/4-122 3/4; No.2 D.No. Spr.\* Minneap. 117 3/4-121 3/4; No.2 Am.Dur.\* Minneap. 84 1/4-92 1/4; No.1 Durum, Duluth, 88 1/4-110 1/4; No.2 Hard Winter\* K.C. 101 1/2-103; Chi. 99-101; St. Louis 98 1/2-99; No.2 S.R.Wr. St. Louis 92-92 1/2; No.2 rye, Minneap. 42 1/2-44; No.2 yellow corn, K.C. 83-83 1/2; St. Louis 84; No.3 yellow, Chi. 83 1/4-84 1/4; No.2 mixed, Chi. 83 1/4-84 1/4; No.3 white oats, Minneap. 28 1/8-28 5/8; K.C. 29-31 1/2; Chi. 28 1/4-29; St. Louis 29 1/2; Choice malting barley, Minneap. 56-60; Fair to good malting, Minneap. 40-47; No.2, Minneap. 36-38; No.1 flaxseed, Minneap. 156 1/2-159 1/2.

New Jersey sacked Cobbler potatoes ranged 60¢-\$1.10 per 100 pounds in eastern cities; 70¢ f.o.b. Northern and Central Points. Idaho sacked Bliss Triumphs \$1.50-\$1.55 carlot sales in Chicago. Virginia Cobblers \$1-\$1.60 per stave barrel in a few cities. Massachusetts Yellow Varieties of onions ranged 65¢-85¢ per 50-pound sack in the East. New York stock 65¢-85¢ in the East. Iowa Yellows 90¢-\$1 in the Middle West. North Carolina Elberta peaches, all sizes, \$1.75-\$3.37 $\frac{1}{2}$  per bushel basket in terminal markets. Virginia Elbertas \$1.75-\$3.50 in the East. Illinois stock \$1.25-\$2.40 in the Middle West; \$1.60-\$2 f.o.b. Anna. North Carolina Jersey type sweetpotatoes brought 90¢-\$1.25 per bushel basket in city markets. Mississippi Nancy Halls \$1.-1.15 in the Middle West.

Average price of Middling spot cotton in 10 designated markets declined 16 points from the previous close to 11.47 cents per pound. On the same day last year, the price was 13.30 cents. October futures contracts on the New York Cotton Exchange declined 15 points to 11.07 cents; and on the New Orleans Cotton Exchange declined 17 points to 11.02 cents.

Wholesale prices of fresh creamery butter at New York were: 92 Score, 24 $\frac{3}{4}$  cents; 91 Score, 24 $\frac{1}{2}$  cents; 90 Score, 24 $\frac{1}{4}$  cents. Wholesale prices of No.1 fresh American cheese at New York were: Flats, 17 cents; S. Daisies, 16 $\frac{1}{4}$  cents; Y. Americas, 16 $\frac{1}{2}$ -16 $\frac{3}{4}$  cents. Wholesale prices of fresh eggs, mixed colors, at New York (Urner Barry Company Quotations) were: Specials, 28-31 $\frac{3}{4}$  cents; Standards, 27 $\frac{3}{4}$  cents; Firsts, 26 cents.(Prepared by B.A.E.)

\*Prices basis ordinary protein.

# DAILY DIGEST

Prepared in the Press Service, Office of Information, United States Department of Agriculture, for the purpose of presenting all shades of opinion as reflected in the press on matters affecting agriculture, particularly in its economic aspects. Approval or disapproval of views and opinions quoted is expressly disclaimed. The intent is to reflect the news of importance.

Vol. LVIII, No. 38

Section 1

August 14, 1935.

LABORATORY  
ANIMAL FARM

The "microbe hunters" of the Public Health Service have received 45 acres on which to grow their own white mice, rabbits and guinea pigs and search for life-saving serums, says a Washington report by the Associated Press. Luke Wilson, a retired business man, formerly of Evanston, Ill., wanted to do something for the Government. He deeded this land from his estate, Tree Tops, in Maryland, before sailing for Europe today on the Bremen. With completion of some legal formalities a \$100,000 Federal fund is available for constructing the first building.

CANADA WHEAT  
CARRYOVER

Canada's wheat carryover at the end of the crop year July 31 was 203,231,288 bushels, it was announced yesterday in a report by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics in Ottawa. Last year it was 193,990,281 and the year before 211,740,188 bushels. In addition to this year's carryover, there were 11,704,536 bushels in elevators and afloat in the United States, making a total of Canadian wheat in both countries of 214,535,824 bushels. Last year, the corresponding figure was 203,944,532. (Washington Post).

DEPARTMENT  
STORE SALES

The Federal Reserve Board reports the dollar value of department store sales in July as 14 percent greater than for July last year. Simultaneously, it found aggregate sales for seven months of 1935 were 3 percent greater than during the corresponding 1934 period. All Federal Reserve districts reported department store sales gains for July. They ranged from an 8 percent increase in Boston to 18 percent in Atlanta and San Francisco. For the seven-month period, however, Boston and New York showed respective losses of 2 and 1 percent, while no change was reported by Philadelphia. (Press).

FOREIGN  
TRADE

Exports increased in June to all grand divisions except Asia and Northern North America, as compared with the same month last year, the Commerce Department reported yesterday in Washington. Imports increased from all grand divisions except Asia. Total exports for the month fell off, however, amounting to \$170,192,737, as compared with \$170,519,120 a year ago. The gain in imports was sharp, the total being \$156,755,617, as compared with \$136,109,104 in June, 1934. (Press).

August 14, 1935

Sewage  
Peril In  
Irrigation

In the American Journal of Public Health (August), Edward N. Chapman, M. D., discusses "Sewage Contaminated Irrigation Water". He says in conclusion: "Irrigation water does not need to have the purity of domestic water unless it is used for domestic purposes, but it must be protected against gross contamination. The California regulations, too lengthy to discuss in this paper, seem sane and practical. Remember, however, that regulations are worthless unless the people want them enforced. The solution is one of education. We, in this dry section of the United States, where irrigation is necessary, must separate our food from our feces, if we are to rid ourselves of our high incidence of the filth diseases. It is the duty of all who are leaders in public health in the West to investigate this problem as it applies to their own states, and then to carry to the people the facts. Our people, once informed, can be depended upon to take the steps necessary to end this dangerous and revolting condition".

Farm  
Machinery  
Annual

"The favourable reception that attended the publication of the first volume of 'Farm and Machine' issued by the Institute for Research in Agricultural Engineering, Oxford, last year, has led to the decision that an annual issue would be justified. Vol. 2 has recently appeared, says an editorial note in Nature (London) July 27. . . . The titles of some of the miscellaneous articles such as market garden tractors, farm electricity tariffs, the mode of action of mole drains, sugar beet harvesting, implements for regenerating grassland show that the volume is likely to be of help and interest to a wide section of the farming community".

Hides  
Store  
Well

"Hides retain their leather-making qualities indefinitely when stored under proper conditions," The National Provisioner (Aug. 10) reports. "This was determined recently as the result of tests made by the New York Commodity Exchange. It is important in view of the large number of hides in storage as a result of last year's tremendous volume of relief cattle slaughters. In August, 1934, the board of governors of this exchange authorized the purchase of the oldest lot of packer hides then available in Exchange licensed warehouses for these tests. This consisted of 920 Packer Hide Association branded cows. These were July 1 to July 11, 1931, take-off, and were stored until November 14, 1934 -- slightly over three years. The lot was split into three parts, and shipped to three representative tanners to be tanned into sole leather -- crops, backs and bends. . . . People who have already inspected these lots have been unanimous in expressing complimentary opinions, both as to the quality of the hide and the general appearance of the finished leather".

Perry

"Cider has become a popular drink in recent years," says an item in The Field, (July 27), "but little is heard of perry, the corresponding product from pears. There are possibilities in the development of this market if the quality of perry can be standardized and guaranteed to win a reputation comparable to that now held by cider. To encourage this development the Ministry of Agriculture (British) has agreed to allow makers of perry to use the National Mark".

August 14, 1935

Dune Sand Valuable      "The dunes region of Indiana forms the southern boundary of Lake Michigan between Gary and Michigan City. It is a narrow strip and only locally does it exceed one mile in width," says Outdoor Indiana. . . . "If one stands on the southern shore of the lake and observes the waves coming in, it will be noticed that each wave carries a small quantity of sand, which when rolled up far enough to be out of reach of other waves and has had time to dry, is rolled farther inland by the wind and added to the great amount of sand already accumulated in the dunes and ridges . . . . The inexhaustible supply of pure white quartz sand of fine to medium grain, makes the dunes area important economically. It is loose and easily handled and is free from impurities which usually accompany indurated deposits. It is high in silica content which is the major constituent of all sands.. A sample of sand from this area contained 91.98 percent of silica, 4.44 percent of alumina, .56 percent of iron oxide, 2.20 percent of lime. The alumina, iron oxide, and lime are impurities but can be removed in part, if not completely, by washing. This dune sand is used extensively in the manufacture of glassware. The proximity of the deposits to the manufacturing district adds to the value of the deposits."

Congress, Aug. 12.      Senate: passed a bill (S. 3055) to provide conditions for the purchase of supplies and the making of contracts, loans, or grants by the United States; passed the bill (H.R. 6914), to authorize cooperation with the several States for the purpose of stimulating the acquisition, development, and proper administration and management of State forests and coordinating Federal and State activities in carrying out a national program of forest-land management, with an amendment reducing the authorization of funds from \$20,000,000 to \$5,000,000; appointed conferees to the bill (H.R. 3019) amending sections 1, 3, and 15 of the "Taylor grazing act", approved June 28, 1934. The Committee on Finance reported the Revenue Bill (H.R. 8974) of 1935 with amendments. The Committee on Agriculture and Forestry reported without amendment a bill (S. 3222) to amend the Filled Milk Act. The House adjourned early as a mark of respect to the memory of Charles V. Truax.

Civil Service Examinations      The Civil Service Commission announces examinations for agricultural economists in various grades ranging from \$5,600 a year to \$2,600, for service in the Bureau of Agricultural Economics. Unassembled. Sept. 3 is final date for applications. Also for Junior Refuge Manager, \$1620 a year, Service in Bureau of Biological Survey, Assembled. Applications close Sept. 3.

Sugar Plan.      "An international sugar conference to cope with over-production will be held in London next year, the Agricultural Ministry announced on Aug. 10. The session has been called to devise a new agreement to replace the Chadboune plan for limiting exports, which expires in the Autumn".(AP)

August 14, 1935

Section 3  
MARKET QUOTATIONS

August 13—Livestock at Chicago (Closing Quotations): Slaughter cattle, calves and vealers, steers 900-1300 lbs good and choice 9.50-12.50; cows good 6.25-7.00; heifers 550-750 lbs good and choice 9.50-11.50; vealers good and choice 8.75-10.00; feeder and stocker steers 500-1050 lbs good and choice 7.00-8.75. Hogs: 160-200 lbs good and choice 11.60-12.15; 200-250 lbs good and choice 11.75-12.20; 250-350 lbs good and choice 11.15-12.10; slaughter pigs 100-140 lbs good and choice 10.25-11.50. Slaughter sheep and lambs, lambs good and choice 90 lbs down 7.85-8.90.

Grain: No. 1 D.No.Spr.Wheat\*Minneap. 118 7/8-121 7/8; No. 2 D.No.Spr.\*Minneap. 116 7/8-120 7/8; No. 2 Am.Dur.\*Minneap. 84-92; No. 1 Durum, Duluth, 88-110; No. 2 Hard Winter\*K.C. 98 $\frac{3}{4}$ -101; Chi. 99 $\frac{1}{2}$ -101; St.Louis 98 $\frac{1}{2}$ -99 $\frac{1}{2}$ ; No. 2 S.R.Wr. St. Louis 91-92 $\frac{1}{2}$ ; No. 1 W.Wh. Portland 70; (August 12 quotations Portland 70 $\frac{1}{2}$ ); No. 2 rye, Minneap. 41 7/8-42 7/8; No. 2 yellow corn, K.C. 83-84; St. Louis 84 $\frac{1}{2}$ -85 (Nom); No. 3 yellow, Chi. 82 $\frac{3}{4}$ -84 $\frac{1}{2}$ ; No. 2 mixed, Chi. 82 $\frac{3}{4}$ -84 $\frac{1}{2}$ ; No. 3 white oats, Minneap. 27 1/8-27 5/8; K.C. 29-31; Chi. 28-29; St. Louis 30 $\frac{1}{2}$ -31; Choice malting barley, Minneap. 56-60; Fair to good malting, Minneap. 40-47; No. 2, Minneap. 36-38; No. 1 flaxseed, Minneap. 155 $\frac{1}{2}$ -158 $\frac{1}{2}$ .

Virginia Cobbler potatoes \$1.10-\$1.75 per stave barrel in the East. New Jersey Cobblers 60¢-\$1.05 per 100 pounds sacked in city markets; 70¢ f.o.b. Northern and Central Points. Idaho sacked Bliss Triumphs \$1.50 carlot sales in Chicago. Massachusetts Yellow Varieties of onions brought 65¢-85¢ per 50-pound sacks in eastern cities. Iowa Yellows 75¢-90¢ in the Middle West. North Carolina Elberta peaches, all sizes, \$2-\$3.50 per bushel basket in the East. Illinois Elbertas \$1.25-\$2 in the Middle West. Virginia Elbertas \$1.75-\$3.50 in the East.

Average price of Middling spot cotton in 10 designated markets declined 19 points from the previous close to 11.28 cents per pound. On the same day last year, the price was 13.16 cents. October futures contracts on the New York Cotton Exchange declined 14 points to 10.93 cents; and on the New Orleans Cotton Exchange declined 14 points to 10.88 cents.

Wholesale prices of fresh creamery butter at New York were: 92 Score, 24 $\frac{3}{4}$  cents; 91 Score, 24 $\frac{1}{2}$  cents; 90 Score, 24 $\frac{1}{4}$  cents. Wholesale prices of No. 1 fresh American cheese at New York were: Flats, 17 cents; S.Daisies, 16 $\frac{1}{4}$  cents; Y.Americas, 16 $\frac{1}{2}$ -16 $\frac{3}{4}$  cents. Wholesale prices of fresh eggs, mixed colors, at New York (Urner Barry Company quotations) were: Specials, 28-31 $\frac{3}{4}$  cents; Standards, 27 $\frac{3}{4}$  cents; Firsts, 26 cents. (Prepared by BAE)

\*prices basis ordinary protein.

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Vol. LVIII, No. 39

Section 1

August 15, 1935.

**WILD LIFE  
INSTITUTE**

The formation of the American Wild Life Institute to assist government and private conservation agencies in protecting wild life and restoring its natural habitat wherever possible was announced in New York City yesterday by Thomas H. Beck, president of the Crowell Publishing Company. The thirty-three trustees, says the New York Times report, include leading sportsmen and industrialists from Texas to Saskatchewan. One of their first objectives will be the banning of the word conservation. Mr. Beck, who is a member of President Roosevelt's committee on wild life restoration, prefers the term "restoration".

**CHOLINE  
ANNOUNCED**

Dr. C. H. Best of Toronto, co-discoverer of the insulin treatment for diabetes, told the International Physiological Congress yesterday, says a Leningrad cable to the New York Times, of experiments that resulted in his recent discovery of choline, an extract from liver and pancreas. The insulin treatment alone does not always combat diabetes. Dr. Best succeeded in obtaining what he named choline. Henceforth insulin plus choline is expected to save patients who might have died under the insulin treatment alone.

**STEEL  
ACTIVE**

Reaching the highest level since the third week of February and advancing for the sixth consecutive week, steel ingot production is now at 49 percent of capacity, The Iron Age reported yesterday in its weekly summary. The gain for the week was 2 points. The remarkable feature of the situation, the publication said, was that the demand was expanding despite curtailed operations of the automotive industry. (Press).

**MUNITIONS  
EXPORTS**

Gains in international trade in war materials and an unusual June increase in United States exports of raw products to Europe were disclosed yesterday by Commerce Department figures. Particularly noticeable in the war shipment category was the record gain of United States exports of cotton linters, which are short cotton fibres especially valuable for manufacturing explosives, and the similar record movement of scrap iron and steel, major war raw material. (Associated Press).

August 15, 1935.

TB In  
Carabao

In the Philippine Journal of Animal Industry (March-April) Teodulo Topacio reports experiments based on "the prevailing opinion that native carabaos do not suffer from natural tuberculosis infection." He succeeded in transmitting the disease and concludes that "the prevailing opinion on the apparent high resistance of the native carabao to tuberculosis must now be modified, for, given the necessary conditions of confinement and exposure, it was shown that it contracts the disease by contact;" and that, "tuberculin testing of dairy carabaos for the detection of tuberculosis suggests itself as a necessary sanitary and control measure."

Implement

Activity . . . . . "Perhaps it is the contrast between this season and immediately preceding years, that makes this summer seem so busy", according to Northwest Farm Equipment Journal (Aug.). "Certainly the dollar volume is still only approximately one-half the war-time peak. Preliminary estimates set the probable 1935 volume for the farm equipment industry in the United States at somewhere around \$300,000,000 against \$200,000,000 last year. But this increase of 50 percent, or thereabout, over 1934 has worked a complete transformation in the Minneapolis wholesale offices. Executives dash from conference to conference; billing clerks feverishly attack mountains of order sheets; typists glance desparingly from the clock to rows of dictaphone cylinders still to be transcribed; and ever and anon the postman brings in fat bundles of new mail before the last lot has been worked through the mill."

Nitrogen  
Cartel

European synthetic nitrogen producers have agreed to combine in a new cartel to succeed the one which expired on June 30 with membership confined to themselves, according to reports of the Commerce Department's Chemical Division. The new European cartel thus restores the status that existed prior to July 1, 1934, with European synthetic producers including Germany, England, Norway, France, Belgium, Poland, Czechoslovakia, Switzerland, and Italy, organized in one group, and the Chilean nitrate industry independent.

Marketing  
Boards

Planning (London, July 30) says in part, "When a great experiment, such as the establishment of Marketing Boards, is still in its earliest stages, the fundamental principles involved can be dispassionately considered by those who care to give them the necessary attention, but the application of these principles is difficult, because the executive machinery for trying out the effects of alternative courses of action has not yet been fully created, and the experience and technique required in order to use it with confidence do not exist. At a later stage, when these obstacles have been removed, the opposite difficulty emerges -- organisation, technique and experience are there, but the original clarity of the guiding principles has vanished in a fog of detail points, of new vested interests, of inevitable compromises and postponements, and of all the other elements which accompany the change from the beautiful simplicity of theory to the hard intricacy of practice."

August 15, 1935

Congress                    The Senate made the Revenue Bill (H. R. 8974) of 1935  
Aug. 13                    the unfinished business before the Senate (p. 13419) and  
                              passed a bill (S.3140) to provide that funds allocated to  
Puerto Rico under the Emergency Relief Appropriation Act of 1935 may be  
expended for permanent rehabilitation, and for other purposes. The House  
passed a joint resolution (H.J.Res. 350) to authorize the President to  
extend an invitation to the World Power Conference to hold the Third/Power  
Conference in the United States, and agreed to the conference report on  
the bill (H.R.8492) to amend the Agricultural Adjustment Act reserving  
action on those amendments reported in disagreement. Mr. Hoeppel intro-  
duced a joint resolution (H.J.Rcs.378) proposing an amendment to the Con-  
stitution of the United States to establish the civil-service merit prin-  
ciple more firmly in the Federal Government and it was referred to the  
Committee on the Judiciary.

Turkey                    "Reports from many turkey growing sections indicate  
Research                  that disease problems have been particularly acute this  
                              season", writes O. A. Hanke, in the Turkey World (Aug.).  
"Wet weather, of course, is an ally of blackhead, but it is also conducive  
to outbreaks of coccidiosis and kindred diseases which are caused by  
protozoan organisms. In our opinion, far too little research has been  
done on the more important turkey diseases. An industry worth \$50,000,000  
annually to producers should draw more attention from investigators in our  
colleges."

Erosion                    A Milwaukee Journal editorial (Aug. 11) says in part:  
Control                    "Men have been at work -- government men and CCC boys and  
Succeeds                  others -- building erosion control works in Wisconsin's  
                              Coon river valley. Before their job was finished terrific  
rains poured down on the works, water flowed in sheets from the hillsides,  
the streams rose in flood. Yet the erosion control works withstood the  
attack. The protected areas remained protected by dams and plantings de-  
vised to check the run-off, preserve the soil, halt desperate damage to  
numerous farms. We have, then, in the Coon valley an eminently worthy  
undertaking. . . We should learn from the Cook valley project and follow  
with other similar projects based, so far as possible, on individual  
efforts."

A Broad                    An editorial on "World Business Expanding", in New  
Upswing                  York Journal of Commerce (Aug. 13) says in part:"Constant-  
                              ly improving transportation and communication facilities  
and closely connected financial systems have tended to make business in  
all the more important commercial nations very sensitive to changes in  
other countries. Therefore, it seems very significant that a recent com-  
pilation by the National Industrial Conference Board shows a broad up-  
swing in production and trade of leading countries during the twelve-month  
period ended in June, while unemployment has shown substantial decreases  
in a majority of the countries covered."

August 15, 1935

Section 3  
MARKET QUOTATIONS

August 14--Livestock at Chicago (Closing Quotations): Slaughter cattle, calves and vealers steers 900-1300 lbs good and choice 9.50-12.75; cows good 6.25-7.25; heifers 550-750 lbs good and choice 9.50-11.75; vealers good and choice 8.75-10.00; feeder and stocker steers 500-1050 lbs good and choice 7.00-8.75. Hogs: 160-200 lbs good and choice 11.65-12.20; 200-250 lbs good and choice 11.80-12.20; 250-350 lbs good and choice 11.15-12.10; slaughter pigs 100-140 lbs good and choice 10.25-11.65. Slaughter sheep and lambs, lambs good and choice 90 lbs down 8.00-9.00.

Grain: No. 1 D.No.Spr.Wheat\*Minneap.  $118\frac{3}{4}$ - $121\frac{3}{8}$ ; No. 2 D.No.Spr.\*Minneap.  $113\frac{3}{4}$ - $120\frac{3}{4}$ ; No. 2 Am.Dur.\*Minneap. 84 1/8-92 1/8; No. 1 Durum, Duluth, 88 1/8-110 1/8; No. 2 Hard Winter\*K.C.  $98\frac{1}{4}$ - $100\frac{3}{4}$ ; Chi.  $99\frac{1}{4}$ - $100\frac{3}{4}$ ; St. Louis  $97\frac{1}{2}$ ; No. 2 S.R.Wr. St. Louis  $90\frac{1}{4}$ -91; No. 1 W.Wh. Portland 70; No. 2 rye, Minneap. 42 7/8-43 7/8; No. 2 yellow corn, K.C.  $83\frac{3}{4}$ - $85\frac{1}{2}$ ; St. Louis  $85\frac{1}{2}$ ; No. 3 yellow, Chi.  $84\frac{3}{4}$ - $85\frac{3}{4}$ ; No. 2 mixed, Chi.  $84\frac{1}{2}$ - $85\frac{1}{2}$ ; No. 3 white oats, Minneap. 26 5/8-27 1/3; K.C.  $27\frac{1}{2}$ - $30\frac{1}{2}$ ; Chi.  $27\frac{3}{4}$ - $28\frac{1}{2}$ ; St. Louis  $31$ - $31\frac{1}{2}$ ; Choice malting barley, Minneap. 56-60; fair to good malting, Minneap. 40-47; No. 2, Minneap. 36-38; No. 1 flaxseed, Minneap.  $153\frac{1}{2}$ - $156\frac{1}{2}$ .

New Jersey sacked Cobbler potatoes ranged 60¢-\$1.05 per 100-pounds in eastern cities; 70¢ f.o.b. Northern and Central Points. Virginia Cobblers \$1.10-\$1.75 per stave barrel in city markets. Idaho sacked Bliss Triumphs \$1.50 carlot sales in Chicago, per 100 pounds. Virginia Elberta peaches, all sizes, \$1.50-\$3.50 per bushel basket in eastern cities. North Carolina stock \$2-\$3 in a few markets. Illinois stock \$1.75-\$2 in the Middle West. Massachusetts Yellow Varieties of onions brought 70¢-90¢ per 50-pound sack in the East. Iowa stock 65¢-95¢ in the Middle West.

Average price of Middling spot cotton in 10 designated markets advanced 15 points from the previous close to 11.43 cents per pound. On the same day last year, the price was 13.30 cents. October futures contracts on the New York Cotton Exchange advanced 18 points to 11.11 cents; and on the New Orleans Cotton Exchange advanced 21 points to 11.09 cents.

Wholesale prices of fresh creamery butter at New York were: 92 Score,  $24\frac{3}{4}$  cents; 91 Score,  $24\frac{1}{2}$  cents; 90 Score,  $24\frac{1}{4}$  cents. Wholesale prices of No. 1 fresh American cheese at New York were: Flats, 17 cents; S.Daisies,  $16\frac{1}{4}$  cents; Y.Americas,  $16\frac{1}{2}$ - $16\frac{3}{4}$  cents. Wholesale prices of fresh eggs, mixed colors, at New York (Urner Barry Company quotations) were: Specials, 29-32½ cents; Standards,  $27\frac{1}{2}$ - $28\frac{1}{2}$  cents; Firsts, 26¢. (Prepared by BAE)

- \*Prices basis ordinary protein.

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# DAILY DIGEST

Prepared in the Press Service, Office of Information, United States Department of Agriculture, for the purpose of presenting all shades of opinion as reflected in the press on matters affecting agriculture, particularly in its economic aspects. Approval or disapproval of views and opinions quoted is expressly disclaimed. The intent is to reflect the news of importance.

Vol. LVIII, No. 40

Section 1

August 16, 1935.

PANAMA  
TREATY

A new basic treaty and supplemental agreements with Panama under which the United States will no longer guarantee the republic's independence have been virtually concluded after months of negotiations, says a Washington report to the New York Times. At the same time, provision is made for readjusting payments to Panama of annual rentals by which the United States will pay Panama in devalued dollars the equivalent of the contract stipulations for the past two years, with accrued interest. These details became known today as the commission from Panama concluded conferences with Sumner Welles, Assistant Secretary of State.

AAA BILL GOES

TO PRESIDENT Legislation intended to bolster the New Deal's farm program against legal challenges and tighten up its agricultural price efforts yesterday was sent to the White House by Congress. President Roosevelt's signature was regarded as a certainty. The legislation has two major aims: to give the Secretary of Agriculture greater powers to keep farm prices on parity with those of non-agricultural products; and insure that the program will meet constitutional challenges in the courts. (Baltimore Sun).

HEALTH BOARD  
CREATED

President Roosevelt yesterday created an inter-departmental committee to coordinate health and related welfare activities of the Government, in line with the new Social Security Act. Mr. Roosevelt named Josephine Roche, Assistant Secretary of the Treasury in charge of the Public Health Service; Oscar Chapman, Assistant Secretary of the Interior; M. L. Wilson, Assistant Secretary of Agriculture, and Arthur J. Altmeyer, Second Assistant Secretary of Labor. (New York Times).

NEW WINNIPEG  
FUTURES

The council of the Winnipeg Grain Exchange announced yesterday, says the Canadian Press, that trading in two new futures, October and December, would be started today. Creation of a Dominion wheat board was responsible for the change. Since expiration of the July contract, operators have been able to trade in August wheat only, thus leaving the Exchange on a cash basis.

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## Section 2

Airway  
Weather  
Forecasts

"Something like a breath from one of their own beloved 'polar fronts' has been turned on enthusiastic devotees of the new air mass analysis method of weather forecasting by a memorandum which the Bureau of Air Commerce has sent to all the scheduled air line operators," reports C. B. Allen in the New York-Herald-Tribune (Aug. 11). "In it notice is served that airplanes hereafter may be dispatched from one terminal to another only on the basis of official forecasts by the United States Weather Bureau and not on the conclusions of a company meteorologist schooled in the Norwegian theory as to the origin and development of storms. Forecasts issued by company meteorologists will be used in a supplementary capacity only,' the orders says, 'and should be written on a separate form which may be clipped or otherwise attached to the regular terminal clearance form with the statement that it is only supplementary and has nothing to do with the control weather issued by the United States Weather Bureau'."

Russian  
Trade

"The Russian Government", says Commerce and Finance (Aug. 14), "evidently intends to keep the promise it made to spend \$30,000,000 within twelve months when the trade agreement was signed in Moscow last March. Russia's purchases in July alone amounted to \$8,500,000 -- \$6,000,000 for machinery and equipment and \$2,500,000 for cotton. In the first seven months of the year, her total purchases amounted to \$25,000,000, of which \$8,500,000 was for raw cotton. The Five-Year Plan would necessitate large purchases of machine tools, and \$2,000,000 worth of orders are now said to have been placed. Soviet Russia is turning to the United States for two reasons, and bids fair to take the level of trade back to those of 1930 and 1931; differences with Germany and the inability of Germany to furnish credit as in the past; and, desire for closer relations with the United States".

Front Royal  
Remount  
Depot

Col. S. C. Reynolds describes the Front Royal (Va.) Remount Station in The Horse (July-Aug.) and the breeding scheme under which the Army places in areas where farmers are willing to breed horses suitable for army mounts. He says in part: "There are now maintained throughout the country an average of 700 stallions of light horse breeds, but mostly thoroughbreds. The demand from breeders is mostly for thoroughbred stallions and they are getting more discriminating as knowledge is gained, and the market becomes more discriminating. . . From experience we have found out that any thoroughbred stallion from the track that has never been in the stud, takes a year or more for proper conditioning for breeding, especially when placed in the hands of a farmer or a so-called agent who has had little experience in this handling. In conditioning stallions for breeding, Front Royal has fulfilled its mission. As the stallions are brought to condition they are either sent direct to agents for use or to one of the other two depots for continuing the conditioning; and are finally placed in the hands of agents. Since 1931 Front Royal Remount Depot has carried on experimental breeding. A small band of half bred and thoroughbred mares has been maintained for this purpose. Without this small band of mares they could make little progress in improving the breed of light horses throughout the country. In addition it gives the mounted service schools of the Army a few superior

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horses that they must have to keep up with advanced equitation methods throughout the world, both in Military and Civilian competition. . . .  
Visitors are always welcome."

Congress Aug. 14. The Senate debated the tax bill (H.R. 8974). The Committee on Civil Service reported with amendments the bills (H.R. 8458) to provide for vacations to Government employees and (H.R. 8459) to standardize sick leave and extend it to all civilian employees. The House took up the amendments reported in disagreement by the conferees on the bill (H.R. 8492) to amend the Agricultural Adjustment Act, and agreed with an amendment. The Senate must agree to these changes to complete legislative action. Representative Castellow addressed the House with respect to the holding up of the Georgia Federal-aid highway funds. The House passed the following bills: S2577, to eliminate the requirement of cultivation in connection with certain homestead entries and S. 2361, to fix the compensation of registers of district land offices. These two bills will now be sent to the President. It also passed H.R. 6678 and H.R. 8312 adding to the Rogue River National Forest in Oregon, and S. 2695, to add to the Medicine Bow National Forest, Wyoming.

Progress in China In "Today's China" by King-Chau Mui, in Mid-Pacific Magazine (April to June), the author emphasizes national interest in agriculture and says in part: "Preparations are already on foot for the establishment of a Central Agriculture Bank, the purpose of which is to be the financing of sound enterprises through approved provincial and city organizations, while cooperatives have been fostered everywhere. . . There are more than 6,946 cooperatives with a membership of 912,919. A great deal of work has been done in water conservation and irrigation. . . As a part of the rural reconstruction plan, a number of agricultural experiment schools have been established for the study of the technical problems of the farmers. There are 62 of these schools, and they are mostly maintained by the provincial governments. The most important of these is the Central Agricultural Experiment Station, set up by the government in 1933. About two to three hundred college students are trained annually as rural workers. Professors of various universities also deliver lectures to the people on proper methods of irrigation, cultivation, and other farming matters. An effort is made to reach all the people of the rural districts."

McBain On States' Rights In Today (Aug. 17) Howard Lee McBain writes on "Who Said States' Rights?" Discussing judicial decisions and in particular the Schechter case, he says in part: "It is perfectly correct to say that in authorizing such codes as this, Congress was invading a domain denied to it by the Court's definition of the scope of the commerce power. But it is wholly incorrect to say that this domain of control upon which Congress was poaching belongs to the states. For by the definition of the due process requirement as developed by the Courts it is a domain from which the states are likewise excluded. It is in other words a no-man's land, or rather a no-government's land".

Section 3  
MARKET QUOTATIONS

August 15--Livestock at Chicago (Closing Quotations); Slaughter cattle calves and vealers, steers 900-1300 lbs good and choice 9.75-12.75; cows good 6.50-7.25; heifers 550-750 lbs good and choice 9.50-11.75; vealers good and choice 9.00-10.25; feeder and stocker steers 500-1050 lbs good and choice 7.25-9.00. Hogs: 160-200 lbs good and choice 11.60-12.20; 200-250 lbs good and choice 11.80-12.20; 250-350 lbs good and choice 11.15-12.15; slaughter pigs 100-140 lbs good and choice 10.25-11.60. Slaughter sheep and lambs, lambs good and choice 90 lbs down 8.25-9.10.

Grain: No. 1 D.No.Spr.Wheat\*Minneap. 121 3/8-126 3/8; No. 2 D.No.Spr.\*Minneap. 116 3/8-123 3/8; No. 2 Am.Dur.\*Minneap. 84 $\frac{1}{2}$ -92 $\frac{1}{2}$ ; No. 1 Durum, Duluth, 88 $\frac{1}{2}$ -110 $\frac{1}{2}$ ; No. 2 Hard Winter\*K.C. 99 $\frac{1}{2}$ -101 $\frac{1}{2}$ ; Chi. 100 $\frac{1}{2}$ -101 $\frac{1}{2}$ ; St. Louis 99 $\frac{1}{2}$ ; No. 2 S.R.Wr. St. Louis 91-91 $\frac{1}{2}$ ; No. 1 W.Wh. Portland 71; No. 2 rye, Minneap. 44-46; No. 2 yellow corn, K.C. 86-87; St. Louis 87 $\frac{1}{2}$  (Nom); No. 3 yellow, Chi. 85 $\frac{1}{4}$ -87; No. 2 mixed, Chi. 85-86 $\frac{1}{2}$ ; No. 3 white oats, Minneap. 27 1/8-27 5/8; K.C. 28; Chi. 28 $\frac{1}{2}$ -29; St. Louis 31; Choice malting barley, Minneap. 56-62; Fair to good malting, Minneap. 40-47; No. 2 barley, Minneap. 37-39; No. 1 flaxseed, Minneap. 152 $\frac{1}{2}$ -155 $\frac{1}{2}$ .

New Jersey sacked Cobbler potatoes ranged 60¢-\$1.05 per 100 pounds in eastern cities; 70¢ f.o.b. Northern and Central points. Idaho sacked Bliss Triumphs \$1.50 carlot sales in Chicago. Virginia Cobblers \$1.10-\$1.65 per stave barrel in city markets. Virginia Elberta peaches, all sizes \$1.75-\$3.25 per bushel basket in terminal markets. Illinois stock \$2-\$2.25 in Chicago; \$1.40-\$1.50 f.o.b. Anna. Massachusetts Yellow Varieties of onions brought 65¢-85¢ per 50-pound sack in eastern cities, top of \$1 in Cincinnati. New York stock 60¢-75¢ in New York City. North Carolina Jersey type sweet potatoes \$1-\$1.25 per bushel basket in city markets. Mississippi Nancy Halls \$1.10-\$1.15 in Cincinnati.

Average price of Middling spot cotton in 10 designated markets advanced 14 points from the previous close to 11.57 cents per pound. On the same day last year, the price was 13.24 cents. October futures contracts on the New York Cotton Exchange advanced 19 points to 11.30 cents; and on the New Orleans Cotton Exchange advanced 15 points to 11.24 cents.

Wholesale prices of fresh creamery butter at New York were: 92 Score, 25 $\frac{1}{4}$  cents; 91 Score, 25 cents; 90 Score, 24 $\frac{1}{2}$  cents. Wholesale prices of No. 1 fresh American Cheese at New York were: Flats, 17 cents; S.Daisies, 16 $\frac{1}{4}$  cents; Y.Americas, 16 $\frac{1}{2}$ -16 $\frac{3}{4}$  cents. Wholesale prices of fresh eggs, mixed colors, at New York (Urner Barry Company quotations) were: Specials, 28-31 $\frac{3}{4}$  cents; Standards, 27 $\frac{3}{4}$  cents; Firsts, 25 $\frac{3}{4}$  cents. (Prepared by BAE)

\*Prices basis ordinary protein.